

# THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For FEBRUARY, 1778.

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An Accurate MAP of the late SEAT OF WAR between the Generals BURGOYNE and GATES, in the Province of NEW-YORK;  
And a View of the BATH of WATERSWYL, in Switzerland.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row,  
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# PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1778.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea. Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 per C. In Ann.	3 per C. 1726.	3 per C. 1754	P. C. Conf.	3 B. 1758	Lon. A. In. B. Dic.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Wind	Weather.
20	120				69 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2				73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5		SE	Frosty
31	Sunday				99	71 1/2	71 1/2				73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		SE	Rain
1						71 1/2	71 1/2				73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		SW	Fair
2						71 1/2	71 1/2				73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		SW	Fair
3				68 1/2		71 1/2	71 1/2				73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		SE	Fair
4				68 1/2		71 1/2	71 1/2				73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		SE	Fair
5	120			68 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NW	Rain
6	119			69 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NW	Rain
7	Sunday				68 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2				73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NW	Snow
8	119	152 1/2	79	69 1/2		71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NW	Frosty
9	119 1/2	151 1/2				71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NE	
10					68 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2		67 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NW	Fair
11	120 1/2	149 1/2	78 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2		67 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		SW	Foggy
12	119	148 1/2	78 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			73 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		SW	Foggy
13	Sunday				68						72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NE	Fair
14	117 1/2										72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NE	
15	117 1/2	147	77 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NE	Rain
16					68 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NE	
17	118 1/2				67 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		SE	Cloudy
18					67 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NW	Frosty
19	117 1/2	157 1/2	78 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		S	Rain
20	Sunday										72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		S	
21	118 1/2	146 1/2	78 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NE	Rain
22	118	157 1/2	78 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NE	
23	117 1/2	145 1/2			67 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		SW	Cloudy
24	117				67 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NE	
25					67 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NE	
26	117				67 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2			72 1/2	71 1/2	20 1/2	5 1/2		NE	Cloudy
27																	
28																	

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Winchester Bushel.										Beans.			
										Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
										s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
										North Wales	3 11	2 7	1 10
										South Wales	5 1	3 7	1 10
										Scotland	4 0	3 6	1 7
										London	5 2	3 11	2 8
										York	5 1	3 11	2 8

	London	York	North Wales	South Wales	Scotland	Total
1	4	6	3	3	3	19
2	4	3	3	3	3	16
3	4	3	3	3	3	16
4	4	3	3	3	3	16
5	4	3	3	3	3	16
6	4	3	3	3	3	16
7	4	3	3	3	3	16
8	4	3	3	3	3	16
9	4	3	3	3	3	16
10	4	3	3	3	3	16
11	4	3	3	3	3	16
12	4	3	3	3	3	16
13	4	3	3	3	3	16
14	4	3	3	3	3	16
15	4	3	3	3	3	16
16	4	3	3	3	3	16
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61	4	3	3	3	3	16
62	4	3	3	3	3	16
63	4	3	3	3	3	16
64	4	3	3	3	3	16
65	4	3	3	3	3	16
66	4	3	3	3	3	16
67	4	3	3	3	3	16
68	4	3	3	3	3	16
69	4	3	3	3	3	16
70	4	3	3			















THE  
LONDON MAGAZINE,  
FOR FEBRUARY, 1778.

*Description of ALBANY, in the Province of New-York, with a Map, exhibiting the Progress of General Burgoyne's Forces in their Attempt to force their Passage to Albany, and the fatal Spot where they were obliged to surrender to the American General.*



HAVING received the thanks of many valuable friends and correspondents for the correct map and description of Philadelphia and the adjacent countries, given in our Magazine for December last\*; the proprietors, always ready to embrace every opportunity of complying with what appears to be the general wish of the public, resolved to add the present map, and account of the countries through which the unfortunate General Burgoyne led his forces, in order to give a complete view of the grand military plan of the last campaign in America, which, either through improper instructions from home, an injudicious use of the discretionary power vested in the commander in chief, or from other causes not hitherto brought to light, terminated ingloriously.

General Burgoyne's expedition from Quebec, intended to effect a junction with the principal army under Sir William Howe, having been a common topic of conversation, in all companies, and the subject of very warm debates in both Houses of Parliament, we find it indispensably necessary to refer our readers to what has been already published in our Magazines for the months of August, September, and December last, to prevent long repetitions. It will be found then, upon a review of the General's dispatches to government, that on the 11th of July, 1777, he had marched on successfully to Skeensborough, the second station marked in Roman letters on the map, descending from the North point. From this place, he gave an ample detail of events, which he calls equally fortunate and rapid, that had followed the taking of Ticonderoga, and Mount Independence, the first places of note on our map. At this time, the remains of the American troops that had quitted Ticonderoga, were strongly

posted at Fort Edward, where they were reinforced; and the British army were preparing, with unwearied labour, to open roads in order to attack them by the rout of Fort Ann, and the Wood Creek, the clearing of which from fallen trees, sunk stones, &c. took up a considerable time. On the 2d of August, by a letter from Captain Pearson, of his majesty's ship the Garland, we find that General Burgoyne was encamped with his whole force, at or near Fort Edward; at the distance of 67 miles from Albany, the place of his destination. The rebel army having quitted Fort-Edward, retired to Saratoga; and on the 13th and 14th of September, General Burgoyne, without consulting any of his officers, passed his army over to the eastern side of Hudson's river, and encamped them on the heights, and in the plain of Saratoga, the enemy being then at Still-Water: the engagement that followed, and the surrounding our army, so as to cut off all possibility of a retreat to Fort Edward, the only expedient seemingly practicable, are circumstances so well known, that we need not repeat them.

The map will shew the situation of every place mentioned in General Burgoyne's dispatches, published in the Extraordinary Gazette of December 15, 1777; we shall therefore only add a short description of Albany.

The principal place in the county of Albany is the town of that name; it is situated at the distance of about 146 miles from New-York, on the declivity of a hill, and extends along the western shore of Hudson's river, which is from twelve to twenty feet deep; it is guarded by a strong fort erected on a steep hill to the westward of the town. The houses in Albany are very neat, being mostly built with stone, and covered with slate, or thin boards called shingles. The streets are broad and regular, but not clean, because the cattle are brought into the town every night for safety. From this place  
a con-

\* See vol. XLVI. for the year 1777, p. 587, 588.



a considerable trade was carried on, before the war, with the Indians, and clandestinely with the French settlements for their use; and here the sachems or kings of the five nations of the Iroquois Indians used to meet the British governors and commanders in chief, when they would negotiate

treaties, or on any other public business. The inhabitants are a mixture of Dutch emigrants and British Americans, and all through this and the adjoining county, called Charlotte cozenty, they are a hardy race of people, from whom the best troops in the American service have been raised and disciplined.

## SELECT LIVES AND MEMOIRS.

*(Continued upon the Plan mentioned in our last.)*

### THE LIFE OF DEMETRIUS, GRISKA, EUTROPIEA.

OF all the events recorded in the history of mankind, the sudden revolutions which have happened in different countries are generally the most striking, and leave the most durable impressions on the memory. There is likewise something singularly interesting in the lives of those bold enterprising men, who in the solitary silence of obscure retreat, chalk out plans of ambition; resolve to fix for a time the fate of empires; and at the hazard of life, seize on the sceptre of power, or perish in the attempt.

One of these extraordinary adventurers is the subject of these memoirs, concerning whose origin we are left in the dark, though the majority of the historians of the times in which he flourished, brand him with the infamous appellation of an impostor.

As an introduction to his history it is necessary to take up the annals of Russia about the year 1589, when Theodore, the reigning Czar, the eldest son of Iwan his predecessor, entrusted the management of public affairs to his prime minister and favourite Boris Godunow, whose sister he had married. Boris, for by that name he is best known in history, was no sooner in possession of the ample powers granted to ministers in absolute monarchies, but he availed himself of the Czar's natural imbecility of temper, and began to form conspiracies to take off his master, in order to usurp the throne. He was already assured of the interest of Job, the patriarch of Russia, whose influence over all ranks of the people was almost unlimited: but the grand obstacle to his ambition was Demetrius, the Czar's younger brother

and presumptive heir to the crown, Theodore having no children. By artful insinuations he persuaded the Czar to remove his brother, together with the dowager Czarina his mother, and all her relations, to Uglitz, a town at a great distance from the court. Having so far accomplished his purpose, he threw off the mask, and upon the most frivolous pretexts, imprisoned, poisoned, or put to death by the hands of the executioner, all the nobility at Moscow, whom he knew or suspected to be attached to the young prince. But all his villainies serving only to increase the people's detestation, and to make them more solicitous for the preservation of Demetrius, the Russian historians relate, that after many fruitless attempts to destroy him by poison, he hired two assassins to murder him in his own house at Uglitz; and then, with the usual art of a cruel tyrant, he pretended to make the strictest search after the perpetrators of this crime, who not being found, he laid the blame on the inhabitants of Uglitz, set fire to the town, and put to death the greatest part of the citizens\*.

The Czar Theodore was soon after removed by poison, and Boris, by the influence of the patriarch Job over the nobles, who, by this time, dreaded the tyrant's vengeance, was placed upon the throne, in which he supported himself by the same bloody measures he had pursued to ascend it, till the year 1604, when an enterprising rival appeared upon the political stage, and began to act a very conspicuous part, which drew upon him the eyes of all Europe. This was Griska Eutropeia, reputed to be the son of a poor but noble

\* We must here acknowledge our obligation to the author of the *Rise, Progress, and present State of the Northern Governments*, (see our Review of this new work) which fortunately fell under our observation, soon after the receipt of the *Memoirs of Demetrius*, from our friend Curiosus.



ble Russian of the name of Eutropiea, residing at Gereslau. As such therefore, on the credit of different historians, we are to consider him, though, as the pretended murderers of prince Demetrius were never discovered, it is not impossible that he might have escaped, and that this was the prince.

However, be this as it may, the daily cruelties and oppressions of the tyrant Boris, furnished a most favourable opportunity for any bold ambitious man to offer himself as a candidate for the throne of Russia; and as a further advantage in favour of Griska, it is acknowledged on all hands, that his stature, his features, and his address, strongly resembled those of the beloved prince whose name he assumed, and with whose rights he invested himself. Some writers assert, that he was educated at Moscow, that he distinguished himself in the schools there; was often at the house of the Patriarch Job, and was treated with great civility by that prelate, till being suspected from some expressions he let fall to the servants, importing that he should one day be Czar, he was obliged to fly to a monastery at Novorogod, to prevent falling into the hands of Boris, who, arbitrary and cruel as he was, dared not violate this sanctuary. This part of the story seems highly improbable, because the Patriarch Job was the professed creature of Boris from the time he was taken into favour by the Czar Theodore, and had been the chief instrument in raising him to the throne.

The more rational and best authenticated account of the early part of his life is, that this pretended Demetrius was a friar of the order of St. Basil, and that one of his brethren observing his great talents, his genteel deportment, and his resemblance to the murdered prince, put him upon the design of aspiring to the throne. After receiving all necessary instructions for the political character he was to assume, we are told, that he was recommended by the same friar, to a nobleman of great power and fortune in Lithuania, with whom he was to remain as a servant, till he should find a proper opportunity to discover himself. The nobleman treated him in the light of an inferior servant, and for some fault, either struck, him or grossly abused him, upon which he burst out into a violent fit of crying, and said, "he should

not be so ill-used, if it was known who he was." His master astonished at this language, hastily replied, "and who art thou then?" Griska took this opportunity to declare to him, that he was the Czarowitz Demetrius, whom the tyrant Boris had ordered to be assassinated at Uglitz. "My friends," said he, "apprized of his design, substituted another person, the son of a priest, in my place, who was murdered while I was conveyed away, and placed in the sanctuary of a convent, where I wore the habit of St. Basil, but never took the vows, knowing my birth right, and founding my expectations of recovering the throne of my ancestors, upon the universal complaints made by my poor subjects against the cruelty and injustice of the usurper." The nobleman, whom some call prince Adam Visniovski, wrote to the convent for further information, when the old friar confirmed his relation, and sent him some writings found in the cell of Griska, which shewed, that while he lived the recluse life of a friar, he made memorandums of his rank and of his intentions to reveal it at a proper time. Amongst other things he therein promised, when he should recover his dominions, generously to repay the convent for his maintenance. Visniovski, convinced in his own mind that he was the true Demetrius, the younger son of the Czar Iwan, vowed to support him with his life and fortune; and to render the alliance more binding, he promised to give him his daughter in marriage as soon as he ascended the throne. He afterwards carried him to Warsaw, where he was examined by the diet of Poland, and gave such a satisfactory account of himself, that he was publicly recognized as the true Demetrius; and it was resolved that Poland should furnish him with succours, and support his claim. The Cossacks of the Ukraine, who had been cruelly oppressed by Boris, upon receiving intelligence of this extraordinary discovery, sent deputies to him with a considerable sum of money, and to assure him that they were ready to take the field with a considerable force in his favour. Thus countenanced and encouraged, he publicly took the title of Czar of Muscovy, by the name of Demetrius, and marched to the Ukraine, at the head of an army of Poles and Lithuanians,



anians, the latter commanded by his patron Visnioveski; they were soon joined by 8000 Cossacks, and that part of the country instantly declared for him.

Boris, intimidated by conscious guilt, and well knowing that he had no right to expect much attachment to his person or government, either in his army or from the nobility, having exercised unheard of cruelties against both, shut himself up in his palace, and abandoned himself to despair. An army however was sent to endeavour to stop the progress of Demetrius, but they made only a feeble resistance, and were soon defeated. Every fortified place now surrendered to Demetrius, who was proclaimed with joy, by the very officers who held their places under Boris. Upon the news of this general defection, the tyrant put an end to his days by poison. Upon the death of Boris, the wicked ministers, who had been the instruments of his cruelties as well as of his usurpation, found it their interest to proclaim his son Fœdor, czar of all the Russias, assured as they must be, that just punishment would overtake them for their crimes, if Demetrius ascended the throne. But Demetrius had already penetrated into the heart of the empire, and fortified himself in the city of Krom, to which place the army of the Czar Fœdor laid siege, and soon after a discontented General declared in favour of Demetrius, which occasioned a revolt, and the junction of the two armies, under the standard of Griska, the air resounding with the cry of "Long live the czar Demetrius."

As he approached Moscow, the nobility and the magistracy sent deputations to invite him to ascend the throne; and as a proof of their fidelity, they offered to deliver the Czar Fœdor and his family into his hands. This cruel resolution was no sooner taken than executed, and agreeable to the horrid policy of the country, Demetrius ordered Fœdor and his mother to be strangled privately, and a report to be propagated that they had poisoned themselves.

All obstacles being now removed, Griska made a triumphant entry into Moscow, where he was met by the Czarina Maria, the wife of Iwan his pretended or real father; this lady had been kept under close confinement in a convent during the reign of the

usurper Boris, and being now set at liberty, with the prospect before her of being restored in rank, it is no wonder, say the Russian historians, that she ran into the arms of Griska, and acknowledged him to be her true son Demetrius. This affecting scene silenced all doubts, and the people now firmly believed that Demetrius had by some means escaped from the hands of the assassins, and therefore amidst their acclamations he was solemnly crowned Czar of all the Russias.

He began his reign with shewing a regard for justice, and a love of mercy; but unfortunately his engagement to marry the daughter of Visnioveski, who was a rigid Roman Catholic, and his own avowed inclination to countenance, if not to establish the Romish religion in his dominions, alarmed the priests of the Russian, which is the Greek church, and soon after, when the marriage was solemnized and a great number of Poles came into Russia with the Czarina, and the Jesuits appeared openly at court; all Moscow was ripe for a new revolution; a conspiracy was secretly formed, countenanced by the patriarch, and Basil Zuski of the ancient family of Rurck, the first sovereign of Russia, placed himself at the head of the conspirators; but their plot was discovered, and Zuski, on the point of being led to the scaffold, by an ill-judged lenity was pardoned by the Czar.

Zuski was no sooner set at liberty, than he repented his having owed his life to the clemency of Demetrius, and with that infamous pride which was deemed honourable in those barbarous times, he spurned the gift and the giver, resolving to make a second attempt to dethrone the prince who had given him his life. His party having gained over the greatest part of the troops in Moscow, a thousand idle reports were circulated to render the Czar and the Czarina odious in the eyes of the people, all founded upon the superstition and ignorance of the times. Demetrius was accused of being particularly fond of eating veal, because it was forbidden by the canons of the Russian church. He did not ask the patriarch leave to embrace his wife; a custom at that time prevalent in Russia; neither did he perform certain ablutions required by the same canons, after such matrimonial intercourse. As to the Czarina it was given



given out, that she and the Polonese ladies her companions, playing at picquet, had scored their game with chalk upon the back of an image of St. Nicholas, the tutelar saint of Russia. Nothing was now wanting but at fair opportunity to strike the meditated blow, and unhappily the court soon furnished it. The Czar, upon some public occasion, gave sumptuous entertainments to all his friends, which were to continue a certain number of days; the conspirators chose the last, as the proper time, when the whole court, exhausted with so many days of riot and merriment, was most likely to be enervated and off their guard; accordingly they assembled on the night that closed the festivity, in the great square at Moscow, and divided their forces into different detachments, Zuski taking the command of those who were to force the palace. The other parties flew to all parts of the city, and massacred all the Poles and the Jesuits, for whom the Czar had built a church, without distinction of rank. The tumult which this insurrection occasioned, was soon communicated to the palace, where the unhappy monarch and his attendants were all surprized almost in an instant, the guards being in a deep sleep, owing to the drunken scenes they had been engaged in for some days. Demetrius had just time to rise from his bed, to put on his clothes, and to attempt his escape from his chamber window; but in vain, for the infamous Zuski was already master of the palace, and all the avenues were strongly guarded by his partisans. In this situation some assert, that the Czar was shot through the head with a pistol by the arch traitor; while others, and amongst them our countryman Mr. Williams affirms, that Demetrius, when recovered from his fright, expostulated with Zuski and his followers, maintained to the last, that he was the true Demetrius, and not an impostor, as the peo-

ple were now taught to believe, and desired they would once more send for his mother to confirm the truth of it, which request was complied with: that the Czarina Mary, even at this crisis when he was disarmed and in the hands of his enemy, persisted in owning him to be her son; upon which the friends of Zuski, to prevent the impression which this declaration might make in his favour, fell upon him with their sabres, and cut him in pieces in her presence. His mangled body was dragged to the great square, where it was exposed for three days; and on the 1st of June 1606, Basil Zuski ascended the throne. The Czarina, wife of Demetrius (then pregnant) and her father were sent to prison, where she was delivered of a son, who was privately conveyed to the Ukraine, under the care of a faithful Cossack. The priest who baptised him, marked upon his shoulders in aqua fortis, "this is Demetrius, the son of the Czar Demetrius," which being discovered as he grew up, while he was bathing in a public bath: and the news of this discovery reaching the ears of Stanislaus, king of Poland, he invited him to his court, and treated him as the heir to the throne of Russia; but after the death of this prince, he was obliged to withdraw to Holstein, where he lived some time in obscurity; and at length the duke, in consideration of the acquittal of a debt due to Zuski, for a sum of money lent to the Holstein ambassador, sent the young prince bound to Moscow, in which city he was publicly beheaded in the year 1635. To close this curious article we must add, that an actual impostor, who pretended he was the Czar Demetrius, escaped from the palace, instead of being cut to pieces, as before related, found means to depose Zuski, and to shut him up in a convent; such was the amazing credulity of the Russians in the last century.

### L E T T E R I.

*Of a Series of Letters on the Character and Manners of the French Nation, compared with the English, transmitted by a Gentleman now residing at Versailles.*

[ *To be continued occasionally.* ]

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING made it the favourite amusement of my leisure hours to throw together a variety of reflections and observations on the characters, manners, and customs of the volatile people amongst whom I at present reside, in order to form a candid comparison between them and our countrymen; I found myself greatly at a loss to resolve upon the mode of communicating them to the public, so as to answer my intentions in committing them to writing; which is no more nor less than to inform and entertain my fellow subjects at home, in the same easy, familiar manner that I had amused myself. Happy in the best of recommendations to persons of the first distinction in this country

—blest with a fortune to enable me to mix in the politest, and to join in the most expensive parties; and with my mind disposed to avail myself of every opportunity to enlarge my ideas, to improve my understanding, and to avoid the thorn while I pluck the rose of pleasure—being arrived at an age when reason triumphs over passion; I might probably have made a good bargain with some London bookseller for two scanty volumes of a journey to France—or my travels; but having neither roads to describe, inn-keepers to quarrel with, post-chaifes to break down with me, nor post-boys to beat, and besides being rather habituated to express my thoughts in a loose desultory manner, without form or method, I e'en determined to transmit them to the editor



of some periodical publication, in a course of familiar correspondence; and I triumphed not a little on the disinterestedness of my plan, drawing this conclusion from it, which perhaps your rigid London critics will not allow to be just---that as the letters will be gifts, you will not have a claim to inspect too nicely into their merits, and modesty will make you silent upon their defects. Be this as it may, I shall proceed to my subject without further preface.

In order to fix with precision the character of the French nation, it will be necessary to examine the progress of literature amongst them; and the changes which it has occasioned in their manners. With this view I shall distinguish three principal epochs in their history. The first commenced with the sixteenth century, when the culture of the sciences was brought into France from Italy, by Francis I. contemporary to our Henry VIII. who, inspired by a noble spirit of emulation, became also at this time, the protector of the fine arts.

This first æra of letters is known in France, under the title of *the age of learned men*. The second, is the brilliant age of Louis XIV. called *the age of genius*. The third, is the present time, which they call, *the age of taste*.

We must not imagine that a monarch like Francis I. whose whole life was occupied with war, or politics, could carry the sciences to any fixed degree of perfection. However he patronized them with such assiduity, that he had the satisfaction to see several of his subjects render themselves eminent throughout Europe for their knowledge of the antient authors. They applied themselves at first to the study of Greek and Roman literature, then to the philosophy of Aristotle; to scholastic theology; and to the ecclesiastical writers called Fathers; the only studies then in repute. During this fertile æra of editors and commentators, the Latin language employed almost all the learned men, few acquired any solid reputation by writing in their own languages. The muses indeed were introduced, but the French poets of this time made no figure. The best of them, Ronsard and Dubartas, with all their learning and genius, have left nothing behind them, which can make amends for the barbarous obsolete style of their works. Beza and Marot translated the Psalms

into French verse, much about the time that Sternhold and Hopkins undertook the same task in our language, but bad as their composition is, there are many parts which are still read with pleasure, and the same may be said of many poetical productions of our countrymen at this period, whereas nothing remains of the French poets worthy of a critic's estimation, except a few epigrams of Marot, which charm us by their simplicity and archness.

The same smartness constitutes the principal merit of the French works in prose of that age, such as the tales of the queen of Navarre, and other productions of the same class, with which France swarms. The works of Charon, and the Menipeian Satire support themselves by the vigour and propriety of the ideas, but the style is far inferior to Montaigne. Rabelais owes his reputation rather to the singularity of his genius, than to the purity of his diction, which is energetic, but unpolished and gross; his greatest merit is that of being the strangest original in the world.

This æra gave birth to the best historian France was ever honoured with, the illustrious De Thou, commonly called by the literati, *Thuanus*; but though he wrote the history of his own time in elegant Latin, worthy of the age of Augustus, he did not excel in his maternal tongue, as appears by the little he has left us in French. D'Ablancourt and Vaugelas were the first who gave proofs in their works of eloquence and correctness of stile; but they must be considered rather as belonging to the second epoch; besides they were only translators, and they wrote before any good history had been originally composed in the French language.

During this first age of learning, as the genius of the French nation received no other polish than what it derived from a knowledge of the dead languages; their manners still partook of savage rudeness, and the holy wars did not contribute to soften them. The principal diversions, conformable to the antient spirit of chivalry, were tilts and tournaments frequently as dangerous as real battles. As for civil commotions, they were attended with circumstances shocking to humanity; the adverse parties fought against each other with inexorable fury; the most horrid cruelties were in use; and it is impossible to read, without shuddering,



the barbarous exploits of the military chiefs of those days, such as the Baron des Adrets, whose atrocious actions are rather those of an American savage than of an European warrior.

The whole system of politics was *domus an virtus*, force or artifice; witness the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the assassination of the Guises, and of the two Henry's. But here I

must break off that I may not tire your readers with too much at a time. The thread of a novel may be given in skeins; but a needleful at a time is as much on subjects of literature, and criticism, as can be worked up in a single letter—therefore till a fit opportunity occurs to write to you again, adieu!

*Versailles, Jan.* THE ENGLISHMAN.  
27, 1778.

## THE BRITISH THEATRE.

*Wednesday, Feb. 4.*

**T**HIS evening a new musical burletta was performed at Covent-Garden Theatre, for the first time, called **POOR VULCAN**.

*Dramatis Personæ.*

Vulcan, Crump,	Mr. <i>Quick</i> .
Jupiter, Stud,	Mr. <i>Mattocks</i> .
Apollo, Wiseman,	Mr. <i>Robson</i> .
Mars, Pike,	Mr. <i>Reinhold</i> .
Bacchus, Gauge,	Mr. <i>Battisbill</i> .
Adonis, Joe,	Mr. <i>Leoni</i> .
Mercury, Drub,	Mr. <i>Mahon</i> .
Venus, Maudlin,	Miss <i>Brown</i> .
Grace, —	Miss <i>Dayes</i> .

**F A B L E.**

Vulcan, harrassed with the intrigues of his wife Venus, petitions Jupiter to let him descend to the earth, in hopes of enjoying peace in future. Jove assenting to this prayer, Vulcan, Venus, an attendant Grace, and the Cyclops take their places in a stage cloud, and arrive at the terrestrial abodes, where Vulcan opens a blacksmith's shop by the name of Crump, and Venus keeps an ale-house by the name of Maudlin. The celestials talking this droll matter over a bowl, propose descending to take a peep at them in disguise; which, being assented to, Jupiter assumes the character of a country squire; Mercury, a drummer; Mars, that of a recruiting serjeant; while Bacchus transforms himself into an exciseman—and thus down they go. On their arrival, they put up at Mrs. Maudlin's house, who is enamoured with Adonis, under the disguise of Joe the shepherd. Pressed, however, by the solicitations of the serjeant, squire, &c. she promises to make them all happy that evening, by stealing to their several chambers;

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but in the mean time she orders matters so as to elope with Adonis. Crump hearing of it, reconciles himself to his fate, on the proposal of the Grace to supply her mistress's place; who tells him,

When madam such a trick has play'd,  
The husband always takes the maid!"

But at this instant, a clap of thunder is heard; the scene changes, and the whole celestial assembly, with Venus at their head, appears before them. Jupiter, after laughing at Vulcan for his continual jealousy, tells him,

This little frolic was design'd  
A wholesome lesson for mankind."

And the piece concludes with a *finale*, of which the following is the burden and chorus:

Then be content, ye mortal race,  
Nor wish to change, nor fates replace;  
You must of good, and ill have share,  
And nature's nature every where."

The burletta is evidently an imitation of Mr. O'Hara's comic style, and proves no disgrace to that species of the burlesque. Though there is no great variety of business, nor those striking situations which might have been expected from the well known story on which the piece is founded; yet there is a vein of humour and sprightliness, running through the whole, that cannot fail to make it a very favourite entertainment with the town. The music, principally the composition of Mr. Dibdin, does him great credit; he has been no less happy in his recitative accompaniments, than in the airs, which were generally and deservedly admired.

[For the favourite airs see our Poetical Essays.]

I

THE



THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. N<sup>o</sup>. V.

Διὰ τί πάντες ὅσοι περίττοι γέγονασιν ἄνδρες, ἢ κατὰ φύσιν οὐδὲν, ἢ πολιτικῆς, ἢ ποιη-  
σιν, ἢ τέχνης, φαινόνται μελαγχόλικοι ὄντες? ARISTOT.

Why is it that all men who have excelled in philosophy, in politicks, in poetry, or in the arts, have been subject to melancholy?

ARISTOTLE, whose profound investigation and variety of knowledge I always consider with wonder and reverence, appears to have admitted the opinion that melancholy is the concomitant of distinguished genius; and indeed he illustrates the opinion with much philosophical ability, and many remarks upon real life, as it fell under his own observation, selecting at the same time renowned characters of antiquity, to whom melancholy was said to be constitutional.

*We Hypochondriacks* may be glad to accept of this compliment from so great a master of human nature, and to console ourselves in the hour of gloomy distress, by thinking that our sufferings mark our superiority. I may use the expression *we Hypochondriacks*, when addressing myself to my atrabilious brethren in general, and not be afraid of giving offence; though I should not chuse to do it to any particular person, as there might be some danger from irritable delicacy. Hypochondriacks themselves are not agreed that they have reason to be vain, or proud of their malady; and even if that were the case, it might not be quite safe to single one out. I remember hearing a late celebrated infidel tell that he was not at all pleased when the infidel wife of his friend, a poet of some eminence, addressed him in a company in London, "*we Deists*."—Speak for yourself, Madam, said he abruptly. And yet we are sure that Deists are exceedingly vain of their profession or way of thinking, or whatever they please to call it—for nothing but vanity could make them proclaim it to the world, when they are sure it can do no good to any body, and may do harm to many.

But whether from the diffidence which Hypochondria occasions, or from having closely studied numbers affected with that disease; I must, with all due respect to Aristotle, beg leave to doubt the proposition, that it

is peculiarly to be found in men of remarkable excellence. And I think it is of importance that the proposition should not be believed—because I am certain that many who might have prevented the disease from coming to any height, had they checked its first appearances, have not only resisted it, but have truly cherished it, from the erroneous flattering notion that they were making sure of the undoubted though painful characteristick of excellence, as young ladies submit without complaint to have their ears pierced that they may be decorated with brilliant ornaments.

Melancholy, or Hypochondria, like the fever or gout, or any other disease, is incident to all sorts of men, from the wisest to the most foolish. And I can assure my readers that I have found as dull and as coarse mortals; nay, as silly creatures as ever appeared upon earth, who had all the symptoms of it, and were as miserable from it as was compatible with their constitutions. For I do not dispute that men are miserable in a greater or lesser degree in proportion to their understanding and sensibility. It is not every man who can be exquisitely miserable, any more than exquisitely happy. But the distemper indubitably operates, though in different degrees, upon every species or constitution, as fire produces its effects, though in different degrees, upon every species of matter, however much or however little of a combustible nature.

Fire having been mentioned in the way of comparison with Hypochondria in one particular, I shall carry on the allusion somewhat farther, and observe, that as no wise man remains in supine negligence when he sees a fire break out and threaten destruction to his house, neither should he allow Hypochondria to gather strength, but should exert himself with all possible speed and activity to crush it in its beginning. As the first smoke from  
burning



burning rouses activity to extinguish it; such should be the consequence upon the first rise of gloomy vapour in the mind. There is not the least doubt that Hypochondria, as well as fire, may be checked, if diligence, sufficiently early and sufficiently vigorous, be used. Indeed, in some very particular instances, the smoke and the melancholy are of such force as at once to incapacitate. But when a man cannot overcome them by himself, he must call in the aid of firemen or friends. Cheerful companions, by playing their pleasantries upon the mind, will soon dissipate the dreary clouds. Sensible, however, of human imperfection, I must acknowledge that as there are fires in the universe which all the power of the human race cannot extinguish, so there are excessive degrees of melancholy, which defy all our endeavours to remedy them, and which can be cured only by divine interposition. But as we should be careful not to think with the sluggard, that, "there is a lion in the street;" we should equally guard against imagining that there is a volcano within us, a melancholy so dreadful that we can do nothing in opposition to it. We should be particularly careful against resigning ourselves to the mental distemper, when it vents itself in immoral acts, which a notion of our being driven about as the Demoniacs were, makes us too ready to excuse, and to deaden the voice of conscience upbraiding our transgressions. The *Abbé Le Blanc*, in his *Lettres on the English Nation*, when treating of Hypochondria or vapours, makes a remark to this purpose with much justice. He says, that people too often ascribe to disease what is in reality vice.

Hypochondria affects us in an infinite variety of ways; for, a disordered imagination teems with a boundless multiplicity of evils; and the disorders of the body which I believe always attend the direful disease, make such diversities of combination, that it is scarcely possible to specify all the sufferings of a Hypochondriack.

*Mr. Green*, in his poem entitled *The Spleen*, of which I have heard *Mr. Robert Dodsley* boast as a capital piece of the present age preserved in his collection, has enumerated exceedingly well the effects of Hypochondria upon a mind of that light structure which his

seems to have been. Like one who describes the stings of thousands of insects but has not known the gnawings of a wolf, or other such fierce animal, he brings together with truth and vivacity the minute fretful pains which are generally suffered by Hypochondriacks; but he has not had mind enough to be capable of being afflicted by its more horrible torments. Yet it must be allowed that *The Spleen* is both an elegant and a most useful didactic poem, as it not only points out in a very lively manner the ordinary effects of the disease, but also suggests excellent methods of cure, so smartly, and at the same time so pleasingly, that the patients cannot fail to take them.

*Dr. Armstrong* in his *Art of Preserving Health* has thought more deeply upon the subject,

——— the dim-ey'd fiend,  
Sour Melancholy, night and day provokes  
Her own eternal wound. The sun grows pale;  
A mournful visionary light o'erspreads  
The cheerful face of nature: earth becomes  
A dreary desert, and heaven frowns above.  
Then various shapes of curst illusion rise:  
Whate'er the wretched fears, creating fear  
Forms out of nothing; and with monsters  
teems  
Unknown in hell. The prostrate soul beneath  
A load of huge imagination heaves;  
And all the horrors that the guilty feel,  
With anxious flutterings wake the guiltless  
breast.

Such of my readers as have groaned under "a load of huge imagination," as I have done, will admire the expression very much.

More poetically still is *Hypochondria* described by *Thomson* in his *Castle of Indolence*,

And moping here did Hypochondria sit,  
Mother of Spleen in robes of various dye,  
Who vexed was full oft with ugly fit,  
And some her frantic deem'd, and some her  
deem'd a wit.  
A lady proud she was of ancient blood,  
Yet oft her fear her pride made crouchen low,  
She felt or fancy'd in her fluttering mood,  
All the diseases that the spittles know,  
And sought all physic which the shops bestow,  
And still new leaches and new drugs would try,  
Her humour ever wavering to and fro,  
For sometimes she would laugh and sometimes  
cry, [not why.

Then sudden waxed wroth, and all she knew  
*Armstrong's* description refers primarily to the mind, "the restless mind," which, he well says, "'tis the great art of life to manage well." *Thomson's* refers



refers primarily to the body, to that relaxation of the system which indolence produces, and of which Hypochondria is one of the wretched consequences. The struggle in the breast of a Hypochondriack between pride and fear, is finely imagined by Thomson; and it must be remarked that these two qualities are also introduced by Armstrong into his account of melancholy. For after the passage which I have quoted above, he says,

Such phantoms *Pride* in solitary scenes,  
Or *Fear* on delicate self-love creates.

Perhaps there is a distinction between Melancholy and Hypochondria, the first gravely dismal as in Armstrong, the other fantastically wretched as in Thomson. In my opinion, however, they are only different shades of the same disease; for I know that what each of these poets has so strongly painted has been felt by the same person in the gradations of his continued distress.

Fielding, though famed for humour and practical knowledge of life in its most active scene, and its most convivial gaiety, must have himself felt the distress of Hypochondria, he describes it so well, blending its corporeal and mental ills.

He makes Amelia's husband say of her, "these fatigues, added to the uneasiness of her mind, overpowered her weak spirits, and threw her into

one of the worst disorders that can possibly attend a woman; a disorder very common among the ladies; and our physicians have not agreed upon its name; some call it the fever on the spirits, some a nervous fever, some the vapours, and some the hystericks." And when Miss Matthews breaks in, "O! say no more, I pity you; I pity you from my soul! A man had better be plagued with all the curses of Egypt than with a vapourish wife;" the captain feelingly and gravely checks her raillery, and calls Hypochondria a distemper, the horrors of which are scarce to be imagined. It is indeed a sort of complication of all diseases together, with almost madness added to them.

At the time when I first happened to read this passage I was very severely afflicted with Hypochondria; and I well remember that by comparing it with my immediate sufferings, I was struck with the justness of the representation. In my next paper I shall present my readers with some of my own particular observations of the effects of Hypochondria, which being the result of intense study of the dire disease forced upon me by sad experience, they will perhaps come more home to their bosoms, than the observations of superior writers.

## MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*Answers to the Questions in our Magazine for December last.*

[115.] QUESTION I. *Answered by Mr. John Jackson.*

BY Malcolm's method the equated time is seven years, which is not true, for let  $a, b, c,$  = 1st, 2d, and 3d payments;  $t$  = time between the 1st and 2d payments, and  $u$  = time between the 2d and 3d,  $t + x$  = equated time required, and  $r$  = interest of 1l. for 1 year; then  $art + arx$  will be = interest of the 1st, and  $brx$  = interest of the 2d payment; also  $\frac{cru - crx}{1 + ru - rx}$  = discount of the last payment at the equated time, which interest and discount is equal; therefore, by substituting  $e$  for  $a + b$ , and  $f$  for  $1 + ru$ ,  $at + ex = \frac{cu - cx}{f - rx}$ ; also substituting  $g$  for  $c + ef - art$ , and  $b$  for  $atf - cu$ ,  $x = \frac{g + \sqrt{g^2 + 4erb}}{2er}$ ; and the equated time 7.028225 years.

The new rule given in the Ladies and Gentlemen's Diary for the year 1777, by Reuben Burrow, is equally erroneous with Malcolm's; notwithstanding the author has invidiously censured the ingenious Professor Hutton for preferring Malcolm's method to some others.

*The same answered by Mr. T. Todd the Proposer.*

1. To determine the equated time by Malcolm's principle of the equality of interest and discount. See Burrow's Diary for 1778, p. 39. If  $x$  = years distance



distance from the last term to the equated time, then  $11 - x =$  years from the first time to the equated time, and  $11 - x - 6$  or  $5 - x =$  years distance from the 2d term to the equated time, (for in this example we know, by trial, this time falls between the 2d and last term) therefore  $11 - x \times .05 \times 400 + 5 - x \times .05 \times 2100 = 1500 \times .05 \div 1 + .05x$ , which gives  $x^2 + 26.04x = 119.2$ , solved  $x = 13.02 + \sqrt{288.7204} = 3.971774$  years. Hence  $11 - x = 7.028225$ , &c. years,  $5 - x = 1.028225$ , &c. years, and therefore the proof  $.05 \times 7.028225 \times 400 + .05 \times 1.028225 \times 2100 = 1500 \times .05 \div 3.971774 \div 1.1985887 = 248.52811 =$  interest  $=$  discount, agreeable to hypothesis.

2. To find whether Malcolm's directions for finding the equated time will agree with his hypothesis, when there are more debts than two. The equated time for the first two payments (in this example) is five years, because the simple interest of 400l. for 5 years, at 5 per cent. per annum, is equal to the discount of 2100l. due in 1 year, i. e.  $400 \times .05 \times 5 = 2100 \times .05 \div 1 + .05 \times 1 = 1001$ . Again, if 2500l. (sum of the two first debts) be due at the 1st equated time 5 years, and 1500l. be due at the end of 6 years, from the 1st equated time to the last term; then the 2d equated time will be 2 years from the first, or 7 years from the 1st term, because the interest of 2500l. for 2 years is equal to the discount of 1500l. due at the end of 4 years, i. e.  $2500 \times .05 \times 2 = 2501 = 1500 \times .05 \times 4 \div 1 + .05 \times 4$ . Now let us see if this 7 years from the first term will answer his hypothesis; if not, it is a manifest blunder. The interest of 400l. for 7 years at 5 per cent.  $= 1401$ . and that of 2100 for 1 year  $= 1051$ . whose sum  $= 2451$ . which not being equal to the discount of 1500l. due at 4 years hence  $= 2501$ . ( $= 1500 \times .05 \times 4 \div 1 + .05 \times 4$ ) proves the rule false, because this interest and discount should have been equal.

*Scholium.* Although Malcolm's equated time gives a true settlement of the debts abstractedly considered, yet it does not answer what is meant by the problem, in giving an equal advantage, allowing a simple interest; because, by his method, the creditor will always be a gainer, and, in some cases, the gains will be very great; as for instance, if A owes B 400l. immediately, and 3000l. payable 50 years hence, allowing 5 per cent. per annum simple interest; then Malcolm's equated time would be 10 years from the first term, by which the creditor would gain 400l. more than if he had received his debts as they come due. The criterion of the problem is, that neither gain nor loss shall obtain; and in simple interest, because of its absurd premises, that can only be known by reasoning from the whole time, or by the old method.

It is the unjust premises of simple interest that makes Malcolm's solution in this respect fail, and Kersey's too; though all of them right when applied to scientific premises, as may be proved by solving the problem allowing compound interest, where every method will give the same answer, and all their principles obtain.

The absurdity considering the debts abstractedly, which takes place in the old method at the equated time, is the necessary consequence of giving the same money in the whole time, as by the equated time, and arises wholly from the unjust premises of simple interest, in which equity never obtains, but when the interest is paid yearly, and is the cause of that unjust value of annuities, allowing simple interest.

The above 4000l. gained by Malcolm's method, is not produced by compound interest, as some have imagined, for the original debts at any point of time are only decreased or increased by the difference of the interest and discount, and when that interest and discount become equal, as at Malcolm's equated time, these debts become all principal.

What Mr. Hutton has said in favour of Malcolm's rule in the 5th edition of his arithmetic just published, does not in the least convince me, or take off the preceding objections against it. I much wonder he should yet retain the false double sign  $\pm$  in his Theorem, and likewise that very method for finding the equated time when there are more debts than two, which is here proved not very true.

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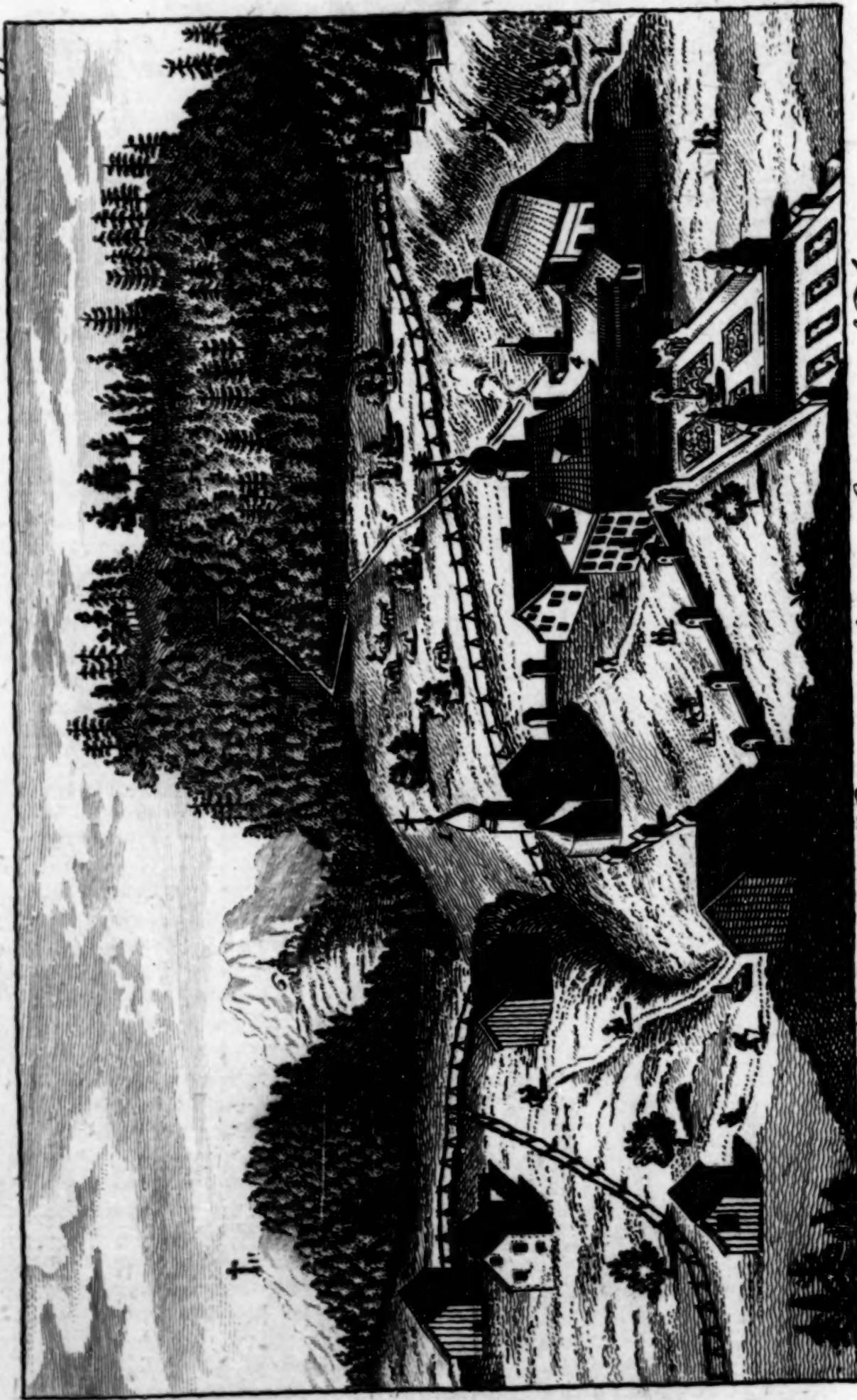
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Low Macomber 1878



View of the Bath of Waltersburg in the Canton of Lucerne

The Chapel



## NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

[121.] QUESTION I. By Mr. Bonnycastle.

IN any equilateral triangle ABC inscribed in a circle, if from the vertex B a line be drawn through the opposite side, and produced to meet the circumference of the circle in D, then AD and DC being joined,  $AD + DC = BD$ ; query the demonstration.

[122.] QUESTION II. By Rusticus.

IN a plane triangle there is given the sum of the base and lesser side, the other side, and the lesser segment of the base made by a perpendicular from the vertical angle on the base; to construct the triangle.

[123.] QUESTION III. By Mr. Robert Phillips, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

THE length of a certain curve is  $ax + bx^2$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constant quantities, required the relation of the abscissa  $x$  and ordinate  $y$ , together with the area; supposing that when  $y = 0$ ,  $x$  is also  $= 0$ .

## ACCOUNT OF THE BATHS OF BADEN AND OF WATERSWYL, IN SWITZERLAND.

(With an elegant Representation of the latter, from an original Design.)

SWITZERLAND has been famous for its medicinal springs and salubrious baths, as far back as the Christian æra; and all writers of the history of this country agree in attributing the origin of its settlement, as well as its future grandeur, to this natural advantage. Tacitus, the celebrated Roman Historian, in his description of Baden, the capital city of the Canton of that name, has this remarkable passage concerning it: *Longa pæce in modum municipii exstructus locus, amœno salubrium aquarum usu frequens*, Hist. Lib. 1. This accounts likewise for its Latin name *Aquæ Helveticæ*; and in confirmation of the testimony given by Tacitus, upon opening the great source of these baths in 1420, several images of the antient Roman Deities, some statues of Roman generals in alabaster, and a great number of brass coins of Augustus, Vespasian, and Decius were found by the workmen. Also, in 1553, a peasant, in ploughing his ground, turned up a piece of marble, on which was the following inscription:

M. AURELIO. ANTONINO

CÆS. IMP. DESIGNATO

M. L. SEPTIMI. SEVERI

PERTINACIS AUG. FIL.

RESP. \* AQV. \* *Aquensis.*

Our ingenious correspondent acquaints us, that a general description of any of the baths in Switzerland is applicable to all, with respect to the method of using them, and the plan of conducting them; and observing the propen-

sity of our people of fashion to reside at certain seasons at Bath and Tunbridge, and even to cross the sea in order to visit the baths of Aix la Chapelle, and the springs at Spa, he imagined he could not furnish us a more entertaining article, than a concise account of the principal Baths in Switzerland, which would assuredly be more resorted to than any other, on account of their romantic situation, if the inconveniencies in travelling did not make the access to them both difficult and dangerous.

The baths of Baden are situated on both sides of the river Limmeth, at a small distance from its banks, and about a mile below the city, which stands on an eminence. The small baths are on the left shore, the largest and most frequented on the right, in a pretty borough, containing regular streets of well built houses for the reception of strangers and others, intending to use the baths.

As the inhabitants of the Canton in general, and of the city in particular, are rigid Roman Catholics, they have observed a superstition similar to that of the Pagan Romans, who threw the images of their divinities, and pieces of money into their springs, lakes, and rivers, as offerings to the particular deity they supposed to preside over those waters. Thus the people of Baden have erected a superb church in the middle of the borough, called the second Baden, dedicated to the three kings, who visited our Saviour at his birth,



birth, and whose patronage and benediction the sick implore, to render the baths efficacious for their recovery. The principal baths are contiguous to this church, and are all elegantly built in the apartments of very good inns, and in private lodging houses, in both of which you find every convenience that either the health or the pleasure of the visitant can require. The water is conveyed to these separate baths by small sluices or canals, and there are upwards of sixty. Thus, the dangers of catching cold, and other accidents, as well as the expence of carriage to and from our baths in England, and those of Aix la Chapelle, is avoided; and the lodger goes from his bed-chamber to the bath under the same roof. In the middle of two or three of the streets there are open baths for the use of the poor, formed from springs rising out of the ground in those places, and they are only railed in, with steps to descend; but having no covering over head, nor any places for dressing, the poor wretches are exposed naked to the view of every passenger. One would imagine, says our correspondent, that a regard to decency, and an apprehension of libidinous consequences would induce the magistrates of Baden to erect some kind of sheds to conceal the poor creatures; but the truth is, that none but the most loathsome objects, who are wretchedly diseased, make use of these baths, and therefore the spectacles are so disgusting, that human nature shudders at them, and the eyes of passengers are shut or averted, upon the first glance. There is, however, one exception. The open bath of St. Verona, which is one of those, by privilege, belonging to the poor, has the reputation of removing barrenness; it is therefore not uncommon for women, in higher spheres of life, to take a dip in this fruitful basin; but great care is taken to repair to it early in the morning, and with proper attendants, who wait at a small distance, and prevent the approach of wanton intruders.

The waters of all the baths of Baden are luke-warm, impregnated considerably with sulphur, and in a lesser degree with alum and nitre. Their springs neither increase nor diminish, but in the months of May and September, the sulphurous particles pre-

vail most, on which account they are judged to be in the highest perfection at those seasons of the year.

For head-aches, vertigoes, asthma, and all disorders of the breast and stomach, they are drank, with or without bathing, according to the directions of the physicians: for the gout, rheumatism, and all obstructions, especially those of the female sex, the baths of Baden are preferred to all others in this country.

But the beautiful and singular situation of the baths of Waterswyl, in the Canton of Zoug, furnishing a better subject for the pencil, our friend favoured us with the view, from which the plate has been taken, and to which we have only to annex, the following short description.

The Canton of Zoug, in Latin *Tugium*, holds the seventh rank in the diet of the republic. It formed the most considerable part of the country inhabited by the Tugeniens, whom Strabo mentions as having joined the Cimbrians in their expedition against Italy. It is beautifully diversified with mountains and vallies, the first yielding excellent pasturage, and the last abounding in wine, corn, and fruits, especially chesnuts, which grow along the banks of the lake St. Andrew, and form delightful shady walks.

Near the village of Bar, situated on the declivity of the mountain called Barbourg, from an old ruined fortress of that name, are the celebrated baths of Waterswyl, belonging to the Abbey of Wettingen. They are in a solitary but very agreeable spot, surrounded with verdant meadows and beautiful shady groves. They are chiefly resorted to by the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantons, but yet they are not without strangers from different countries of Europe, who, when they have once found their way to Waterswyl, usually reside there some time, on account of the romantic situation, the cheapness of provisions, and the magnificent lodgings fitted up in the principal house at the expence of the Monks of the Abbey of Wettingen, who enjoy the profits. These waters are particularly recommended for all disorders proceeding from fluxions and cold humours, and in such cases they are used internally and externally.



*Account of a JOURNEY to PENRITH, and from thence to KESWICK  
and COCKERMOUTH, in the North of England.*

IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**T**O a man bred and born within the sound of Bow-bell, whose ambulations have been principally confined within the walls of the great city of London, a journey of eight hundred miles must appear truly terrific: but in what remote corner of the globe is that place to which love, business, or the nice feelings of a parent, will not carry the most drowsy citizen? Two of these motives combined to entice me from the metropolis; and, for once in my life at least, contributed to induce me to pay a visit to the northern parts of this island, which I had been led to believe, from the account of citizens like myself, resembled the dreary wilds of Siberia, where mankind are little better than savages; and where the polished manners, improved customs, and polite arts of refined cities are totally unknown.

However, after some months mature consideration, how far reason would permit me to be absent so long from my business, and what I might lose or gain in that time, I at last submitted my person to the mercy of the Carlisle-coach: I set out at ten o'clock in the evening, and though I could not, like the rest of the passengers, sleep in that uneasy situation, yet my mind was lost in a kind of reverie, upon the comfortable place I had left, the uneasy situation I had submitted myself to, and the uncertainty of what kind of beings I might meet with in the remote regions I was going to. My mind was wholly employed by these disagreeable reflections till about one in the morning, when our inebriated coachman very *politely*, but I must own very gently, overturned us into a deep slough at Potter's-bar. Judge, from what I have already said, what was my situation, especially as I really was the only one who received any material hurt, having sprained my leg. To return was at that time impossible; to

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\* *Rookby-Hall is a repository of curiosities. Sir Thomas Robinson had a fine taste, and indulged it to a degree of prodigality, of which this mansion remains a monument.* HUTCHINSON.

go forward was the only choice. I shall not trouble you with all the particulars of my journey, till at the end of three days I happily arrived at Penrith; but I must mention one or two circumstances.

As the ascent to Bank-Top in Yorkshire is very steep, we were permitted to walk up it, in order to ease the horses. Humanity could not oppose it; inclination, on my part, I assure you, did not; for I was always happy to embrace every opportunity of quitting my temporary prison. When I reached the summit of this hill, my eyes skimmed over the extended prospect with bewildered confusion; for so many wide and distant objects presented themselves to my view, as would have taken at least a whole day to survey them. Recovering from the first emotions so singular an object naturally excited in me, I pulled out my pocket-book, in order to take the outlines of this beautiful prospect; but his serene highness, the coachman, having, by this time, made the circuit of the hill; with the usual complaisance of gaolers, he recommitted me to my prison. After all my researches, I cannot find this beautiful spot properly described by any of our writers. If you, Sir, can procure it, I think it must be a feast to your readers, as in my opinion this is one of the neglected beauties of our island.

It was, perhaps, owing to the confined situation of a stage-coach, that a sameness appeared in every place I passed through, Bank-Top excepted, till I reached Grata Bridge, in the North West part of Yorkshire, where we breakfasted. As we stopped here some time, I had an opportunity of viewing Rookby-House, once the mansion of the late Sir Thomas Robinson\*.

From thence, in our way to Brough, in Westmoreland, we passed over

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Stainmore,



Stainemore, and in this stage my ideas and imagination began to be awakened. On passing over Stainmore, a cockney must be lost in admiration, when he beholds at one view, some thousands of acres, which afford only a hungry bite to half-starved sheep scattered here and there; when travelling for fourteen or fifteen miles he meets not with half that number of people; and, when casting his eyes around him, he sees this inhospitable waste bounded on all sides by barren and tremendous mountains, that hide their summits in the clouds, as if nature had placed them there, as confines to this sterile and barren prospect!

At Penrith, all the savage ideas I had formed of our northern countrymen vanished, and I presently became convinced of the force of prejudice, when they gave me the most convincing proofs of their hospitality, candour, and civility. The next morning, having visited the Town-Hall, now in ruins, I proceeded to the steep hill, on which the beacon is placed, upwards of a mile to the northward of the town. The labour of ascending this mount is great, but the views from thence amply rewarded my fatigue, the whole prospect, as you turn every way, presenting you with a vast theatre upwards of one hundred miles in circumference, encircled with stupendous mountains.

Returning to my inn, I took post-chaise for Sebergham, a village about fourteen miles from Penrith, over a road made within these few years, leading to Wigton, and lying on the left of the main road to Carlisle. Nothing, surely, can afford a more romantic appearance than what here presented itself to my view. On the right hand, for the most part, cultivated fields rising here and there into hillocks, and loaded with the riches of Ceres; in other parts, plains covered with little else than the produce of nature, and naked, barren, and uncultivated as she formed them, which afforded a variety, and gave an additional beauty to the improved fields: beyond these, at several miles distance, hills lost in the clouds terminate the prospect. On the left, in some places, you look down on the dales beneath you, and see many hundreds of acres, formerly nothing more than part of the barren heath, now

enclosed, and affording the richest prospect to the traveller. Beyond these, the proud Skiddaw, and the innumerable tribe of his vassal mountains, stop the progress of the inquisitive eye.

I now no longer repented of my temerity, in daring to trust myself out of the sight of St. Paul's, but arrived at Sebergham with a mind devoted to cheerfulness. Indeed, every thing here contributed to promote it: a delightful and romantic situation, an universal hospitality, plenty of the best provisions, and, above all, men of refined ideas, whose conversation in general, and whose knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics, history, geography, and astronomy, made me look down with a kind of pity on most of our London societies, where noise, riot, and confusion, too often supply the place of manly and rational conversation.

We proceeded through Newlands and Hesketh. From this place I wrote you my last letter, and was then on my way to Kewick and Cockermouth. At Hesketh we stopped a little. I had often been told in London, that shopkeepers in the country follow different professions; but I was extremely surprised, to find here one *Jerry Comans*, who is, a barber, surgeon, apothecary, horse and cow doctor, haberdasher and chandler. Indeed, even at Kewick, I read upon one of the signs, "*John Walker*, bookseller, draper, tobacconist, ironmonger, and grocer."

About ten in the morning of the 8th of August, we reached the foot of the lofty hill, called *Carrick*, and rode close to it for near two miles, along a winding path, but just wide enough for the horses to pass singly, and every where intercepted by enormous stones, which have tumbled from the summit of the mountain into the dale beneath it. Across many parts of this path (for it cannot be called a road) run several murmuring, shallow, meandering brooks, well stored with delicate trout. To a cockney, like myself, who had hardly ever seen any other mountains than those composed of mole-hills in the fields about London, the sight of this fell must be magnificently horrible. As this second rate fell has not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been honoured with a description in print, I send you the following



following, which I received from an ingenious friend, residing near it.

"This mountain is situated (according to very late and accurate surveys) five miles N. W. from Graystock, three miles S. by W. from Helket-New-Market, and twelve N. E. by N. from Kefwick. Its perpendicular height, reduced to the level of Derwent-water, is 756 yards, and reduced to the level of the sea, 803. Almost the whole of it is a ridge of horrible precipices, abounding every where with deep chasms, the bottoms of which are not to be fathomed by the eye; the north east end, however, is fruitful, being covered with herbage to the top, and here the sheep find an excellent bite. This fell is distinguished from the rest of its neighbours, at many miles distance, by its two towering peaks. About the year 1740, a very remarkable cavern was discovered at the south west end of it, by a buck being chased into it by the hounds, and from thence took the name of Buck Kirk of Carrick. This cavern is about four feet high at the entrance, and is very spacious within. Several attempts have been made to reach the end of it; but as the lights are soon extinguished by the damps, and the bottom being horribly rugged and uneven, every attempt of that nature has been long since given up. Some pretend, without being able to give the least proof in support of their opinion, that this cavern was originally made by the Cumbrians, in the time of the Danes, wherein to hide themselves when vanquished by the Saxons; but, what is more reasonable and probable is, that this cavern was originally formed, when rude Chaos was moulded into form and order by the fiat of the Great Architect. Near the east point of this fell are vast numbers of large stones, supposed to have been placed there by the Romans, (or more probably by the Danes,) as it yet retains the name of a Roman fort. Not far from thence is a remarkable pool of water, called Black-Hole. It is 150 yards in circumference, but its depths are irregular, being in some places sixty-five fathoms, and in others only forty-five: in it are great plenty of fish, such as eels, carp, and tench, which are large and fine tasted."

At the foot of this and the neighbouring fells of Caldbeck, rises the beautiful river Caldew\*, which runs from thence by Hesketh, steals under Warner fell and Sebergham, waters the pleasing wilds of Rose Castle, and after bubbling through Dalston, falls into the river Eden at Carlisle, where both are soon lost in the Solway Firth.

To return from this digression: on our journey to Kefwick, which, as it lies in a deep valley, we saw nothing of, till we nearly approached it: during the greater part of the ride from Carrick to Kefwick, a most beautiful, romantic, I may almost say enchanting prospect lay open to our view; here and there some barren spots, but for the most part fields and meadows, producing luxuriant crops of the different kinds of grain; "the creeks are every where grown with wood, which climb up shade above shade, and their crowns are covered with herbage and heath." On many parts of these fells, and on particular spots, deep mists lay brooding, which, when the rays of the sun darted through them, represented in the perfection of nature, what we faintly see represented by art in our best transparencies at the theatre. Drawing near to Kefwick, mountains piled upon mountains made an awful semicircle, and seemed to form a boundary to the world.

We arrived at Kefwick about noon. It is a mean village, without any apparent trade, depending chiefly upon the nobility, gentry, and others, who resort hither from every part of England in much greater numbers than formerly, (the company increasing every year, and particularly these two last) to see the natural wonders of these lakes and mountains.

After refreshing ourselves with a tolerable dinner, of which we should have had no reason to complain, had they not given the name of perch to the bass, a fish not worth eating; we hastened to our boat, and got upon the Derwent-water lake, which is said to be ten miles in circumference. When the winds are hushed, it is transparent as crystal, and shining as a mirror. The hills are lofty, rising on every side from the margin of the lake, which seems buried, as it were, in the bosom of

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stupendous

\* Caldew is the right name of this river, and not Caude, as I named it by mistake in my last, though some people insist on the latter name being right.



stupendous mountains. Little vallies of cultivated land present themselves in the openings and windings of the mountains, and small inclosures, and groves of oak, stretch up the precipitate ascents of every hill, from the brink of the water, except at the head of the bason, where the mountains are more rugged and romantic. From hence we had a view of the cloud-capped Skiddaw, which reared its head over Saddle-Back and Cawsey-Pike, together with a chain of mountains stretching towards the north. After surveying the islands we met with on this water, we at last reached the head of it, having Borodale on the left, when our waterman discharged a blunderbuss, levelling the muzzle to the summit of a particular hill: in a moment, the report was echoed in the dell beneath, in horrible uproar, and reverberated from hill to hill. In the cliffs of some parts of the lake, eagles build their nests, "far removed above the reach of gunshot, and undisturbed by men; for no adventurous foot dares to assail this lofty habitation."

The next morning, we intended to have reached the lofty summit of the rugged Skiddaw; but I have already mentioned what disappointed my wishes and ambition, which had been considerably raised by the following description of the view from the top of it by that learned and ingenious traveller, Mr. Hutchinson.

"To the south east, we had a view over the tops of mountains, one succeeding to, or overlooking the other: a scene of Chaos and mighty confusion. This was the prospect which Dr. Brown described by the image of a *sempestuous sea of mountains*. Below us lay the lake, with all the beauties of its margin, together with the vale of Keswick, and the waters of Bassenthwaite, as if delineated on a chart. To the south, the hills towards Cockermouth, though less rugged and romantic than those towards the South-East, were yet no less stupendous. To the North-West, we had the prospect of a wild and barren heath, extending its plains to Carlisle, and terminated by the mountains of Scotland. To the North-East, we regained the prospect of that spacious circuit in which Penrith stands, the queen of the

vale, overtopped by Cross-fell the most distant back ground."

The ride from Keswick to Cockermouth, which is about ten miles, is exceeding pleasant and romantic; over a good road, in view of some seats, and almost every where purling and meandering streams. We were almost in sight of Cockermouth, when my reverend friend desired me to turn a little out of the road, and ride up to a young fellow, who was fishing at a little distance.

When I came up to him, I was surprized to see a person fishing in a stream neither so deep nor wide as are our channels in the streets of London after a brisk shower of rain; but my astonishment was increased, when the sportsman produced me ten or twelve pounds of fine trout caught, as he told us, that morning with a single hair line.

We entered Cockermouth about two o'clock. It is a neat and pretty town, and contains many very good houses. The river Derwent runs up to it, when, in honour to the town, it assumes the name of Cocker.

After dinner we set out to view the castle, now little better than a venerable pile of ruins, though some part of it is still inhabited. This castle is said to have been built soon after the Conquest, was formerly considerably larger than it now is, and is great part of it in ruins, which the eye cannot survey without bringing to the thoughtful mind some sad reflections on the instability of human grandeur, and the vicissitudes of momentary power. After viewing the different parts of this castle, we were invited to ascend the tower on the left hand from the entrance of the gate. In order to reach this tower, which is the highest part of the castle remaining, we ascended up a flight of stone steps, which has the wall on one side, but not so much as a rail on the other; and you no sooner reach the top of these, then, in order to reach another flight, you are obliged to walk some yards on the wall of the castle, from whence, should your foot slip, or your head turn giddy from so critical a situation, you must tumble headlong either on the ground without side the wall, or into the square area of the castle,



castle, there being nothing to catch hold of. After you have passed the wall, you ascend another flight of steps, which bring you to the summit of the castle, the prospect from whence is perhaps little inferior to that from the top of Skiddaw itself. I must however confess, that the idea of getting down again, took off something from the beauties of the prospect. However, get down again we did, and that safe; but should I live to the age of an antedeluvian, never more shall a Cumbrian persuade me to tread on the walls of Cockermouth castle!

From thence we returned to our inn, and about eight in the evening mounted our horses to return to Sebergham, which is about eighteen miles from Cockermouth. The greater part of this ride was by moon-light, over hills, through brooks, and cross part of extensive heaths, where none venture to tread, but such as are well acquainted with that part of the country. How different the scene here from that of an evening in London! all nature seemed to be at rest, while

Luna, having reached her meridian glory, sometimes reflected her pale visage in the waters of the lakes, then darted her borrowed rays through the hedges to conduct us along narrow lanes, and then spread her silver emanations on the far and wide extending plains. Why, thought I, do men make themselves miserable in the pursuit of riches, power, and title, while they neglect the only means of happiness in this life? Why do men spend their lives in one continued scene of gambling, debauchery, dissipation, and that long catalogue of vices contained in the black bill of fare of the metropolis, while these beauties of nature are disregarded and neglected? I was employed in ideas like these, (such as are natural to a cockney on his first visit to so remote a part of the island) till we reached Sebergham, where having taken a little refreshment, I went to bed perfectly satisfied with my journey.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant.

Jan. 20, 1778.

R. J.

## AMERICAN STATE PAPER.

In CONGRESS, December 30, 1776.

Resolved,

**T**HAT commissioners be sent to the courts of Vienna, France, Spain, Prussia, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

That the several commissioners of the United States be instructed to assure the respective courts, that notwithstanding the artful and insidious endeavours of the court of Great Britain, to represent the Congress and inhabitants of these states to the European powers, as having a disposition again to submit to the sovereignty of the crown of Great-Britain, it is their determination, at all events, to maintain their independence.

That the commissioners be respectively directed to use every means in their power to procure the assistance of the emperor of Germany, and of their Most Christian, Catholic, and Prussian majesties, for preventing Russian, German, and other foreign troops from being sent to North America for hostile purposes against the United States,

and for obtaining a recall of those already sent.

That his Most Christian Majesty be induced, if possible, to assist the United States in the present war with Great-Britain, by attacking the electorate of Hanover, or any part of the dominions of Great-Britain in Europe, the East or West Indies.

That the commissioners be further empowered to stipulate with the court of France, that all the trade between the United States, and the West-India islands shall be carried on by vessels either belonging to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, or these states, each having liberty to carry on such trade.

That the commissioners be likewise instructed to assure his Most Christian Majesty, that should his forces be employed in conjunction with the United States, to exclude his Britannic Majesty from any share in the cod fishery of America, by reducing the islands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton; and that ships of war be furnished, when required, by the United States,

to



to reduce Nova Scotia, the fishery shall be enjoyed equally, and in common, by the subjects of his Most Christian majesty, provided the province of Nova Scotia, island of Cape Breton, and the remaining part of Newfoundland, be annexed to the territory and government of the United States.

That should the proposals, made as above, be insufficient to produce the proposed declaration of war, and the commissioners are convinced that it cannot otherwise be accomplished, they must assure his Most Christian Majesty, that such of the British West India islands, as in the course of the war, shall be reduced by the united force of France and these states, shall be yielded an absolute property to his most Christian Majesty. The United States engage, on timely notice, to furnish at the expence of the said states, and deliver at some convenient port or ports, in the said states, provisions for carrying on an expedition against the said islands, to the amount of two millions of dollars, and six frigates, mounting not less than twenty-four guns each, manned and fitted for sea; and to render any other assistance which may be in their power, as becomes good allies.

That the commissioners for the courts of France and Spain consult together, and prepare a treaty of commerce and alliance, as nearly as may be, similar

to the first proposed to the court of France, and not inconsistent therewith, nor disagreeable to his Most Christian Majesty, to be proposed to the court of Spain; adding thereto,

That if his Catholic Majesty will join with the United States in a war with Great-Britain, they will assist in reducing to the possession of Spain, the town and harbour of Pensacola, provided the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi, and the use of the harbour of Pensacola; and will, provided it shall be true that his Portuguese Majesty has insultingly expelled the vessels of these states from his ports, or has confiscated such vessels, declare war against the said king, if that measure shall be agreeable to, and supported by, the courts of France and Spain.

That the commissioners for the court of Berlin consult with the commissioners at the court of France, and prepare such treaty or treaties of friendship and commerce to be proposed to the king of Prussia, as shall not be disagreeable to their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties.

Extract of the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Congress,

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

*A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 20th of November, 1777. Being the Fourth Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.*

(Continued from p. 14.)

**W**E closed our last account of the business of the nation in parliament, with the short debate and conversation in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, January 27; and in order to preserve a connected regular review of the transactions of both Houses, it is requisite that the business of the House of Commons on the same day should open our Parliamentary History for the present month.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Tuesday, January 27.*

Several defects in the army accounts laid before the House from the war

office, according to order, were complained of by Colonel Barre, which occasioned a smart conversation, there being no motion before the chair. The principal objects of the Colonel's censure were, deficiencies in the accounts of the commissaries; and omitting, as he imagined, designedly, to bring to the credit of the national accounts, the very considerable savings that must have been made in the pay of the foreign troops, by the numbers killed and taken prisoners. He added, that notwithstanding the boasted readiness of administration to go into the grand enquiry respecting the state of the nation,



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ion, and the great diligence they had talked of during the recess; the necessary papers were not brought into the House till within a few days of the time fixed for commencing the enquiry; so that it was impossible to examine them minutely and deliberately; a conduct which wore no very favourable appearance.

*Lord Barrington* replied, as to the savings referred to by *Colonel Barre*, and contended that they belonged by treaty to the German princes for recruiting their respective troops. His lordship observed, that this military rule was universal. The pay of deficient men passing to the commanding officer of every regiment, to enable him to raise recruits. *Col. Barre* was not satisfied with this answer, because the German princes are allowed by treaty a certain sum as a compensation for finding a fresh man in lieu of every soldier killed, or otherwise missing; he therefore insisted that the savings belonged to the public, and ought to have been brought to account.

*Lord North* clearly exculpated administration on the score of delay, by stating concisely the vast body of accounts and correspondence which had been moved for, and which it was impossible to digest and arrange for the inspection of the House in a shorter time. Nothing more was said upon the occasion worthy of notice.

*Mr. Fox* then made the following motion, "that an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting that he will be graciously pleased to order the proper officer to lay before the House copies of the instructions given to Lieutenant General Burgoyne, together with such parts of Sir William Howe's instructions as related to co-operation with the former." And, as *Lord North* had declared upon a former day, that he had no objection to it, he now called upon him to second it. His lordship, in reply, desired the House to remember, that though the motion met with his clear assent, he did not bring it on. A short, but a very warm debate followed, in which *Colonel Luttrell*, after advising the House to reject the motion, made use of very harsh and reprehensible expressions against *Mr. Fox*, and even extended them to all the members who had at any time de-

clared themselves in opposition to the coercive measures carried on against America. He considered *Mr. Fox* and his friends in the light of actual rebels, who openly supported traitors in arms against their native country; and as a set of men jointly conspiring to embarrass the ministry, and involve the nation in ruin. These direct charges, unsupported by proofs, occasioned his being called to order, upon which he sat down, and *Mr. Turner* rose to censure him; he had minuted the expressions, but attempting to shew the impropriety of them, he took occasions to repeat them, and to apply them to administration, which produced a general clamour, for order on the part of the ministers friends. *Lord North* judiciously interposed, and restored good temper, by remarking, that the accounts, with respect to transgression of order on both sides the House, were now happily balanced by the help of throwing the ministry into the scale. This motion having passed; *Colonel Barre* brought on his motion which had been suspended on a former day, on account of the absence of *Lord George Germaine*. It was for an humble address to his majesty, to beseech him to order the proper officers to lay before the House, "copies of all letters and extracts of letters between General Gage, Lord Howe, Sir William Howe, and General Carleton, from the 1st of July, 1775, to the present time." The motion being seconded, *Lord North* rose to oppose it, and expressed great sensibility of his critical situation. He apprehended that all the merit he had gained by his assent to the last motion, would be lost by his conduct with respect to this. But he declared he thought himself under an indispensable obligation not only as a minister, but as a member of that House, as an Englishman, and as a dutiful, loyal subject, to oppose to the utmost of his ability, every motion that had a tendency to enable the avowed or secret enemies of Great-Britain to disconcert or defeat the plans of government, and the operations of our fleets and armies.

*Mr. Fox*, in support of the motion, took an opportunity to state the difference between being a friend to revolted America, and an abettor of *Hancock*, *Adams*, and other seditious leaders



leaders of revolt. He owned himself to be a friend to America, and he accused the ministry of being the abettors of the seditious leaders, which he attempted to prove by the following deductions. My wish was to conciliate matters, to restore peace, and to prevent an expensive, bloody, ruinous war. Administration on the contrary, by their violent coercive measures, forced the colonies into a plan of union and independence, and thus co-operated with Hancock and Adams, who would have remained private gentlemen, if the ministry had not raised them to the conspicuous public figure they now make on the theatre of the world. After this, changing his ground, he took up an expression which had dropped from Lord North upon a former occasion, when he said, that he was an *unfortunate* minister, and entered largely into the old field of dispute respecting the American war, continually playing upon the word *unfortunate*, and advancing, that all the mistakes and wilful blunders of administration arose from his lordship's being so *unfortunate* as to do *this* thing, or not being so fortunate as to do *another*. Several other members spoke for and against the motion, but offered nothing new; and upon a division it was rejected by 163 votes against 101; the most respectable minority of votes that had happened this session.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Thursday, Jan. 29.*

His Grace the Duke of Richmond made a motion for the following papers: "The state of the marine artillery, as it now subsists in Great-Britain." "An account of all the *foreign* timber used in the naval department in the years 1774, 1775, 1776, and 1777." "An estimate of all such of his majesty's ships as had been repaired with *foreign* timber." The Duke pointed out the necessity of requiring every paper that could in any shape whatever contribute to the great objects of the proposed enquiry into the state of the nation.

Lord Suffolk embraced this opportunity to express his hearty desire to give the House every information within the sphere of his department; and he

ventured to assure their lordships, that his colleagues in office entertained the same sentiments; yet he seemed to think the extensive details and minute accuracy of investigation carrying on by motions of this sort, rather procrastinating and unnecessary; and though he readily gave his consent to the motion, yet he wished it delayed, on account of the absence of Lord Weymouth, at that time occupied in preparing other information ordered by the House. The Duke of Richmond acknowledged the propriety of the remark, and withdrew his first motion. Lord Sandwich required further time for producing the accounts required by the second: he had no religious scruples, was willing to work all day on the 30th of January, and to oblige the clerks of the Admiralty to do the same; but they could not be got ready by Monday, the day fixed for going into the state of the nation. The Duke of Richmond replied, that he should be satisfied if they were brought in by Tuesday or Wednesday, for the papers could not be wanted as preliminary articles; but as circumstances consequent upon, and included in the enquiry. *Ordered.*

The third motion was objected to by Lord Sandwich, as having a tendency to reveal a supposed weakness in the navy, highly improper at this time. But Lord Suffolk declaring that he did not see any such consequence necessarily arising out of the motion, it met with no further opposition.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Thursday, Jan. 29.*

A motion was made for an account of the artillery, small arms, shells, &c. sent to General Howe since January 1774, but it was rejected without a division. Lord Barrington delivered in, according to order, the state of the army under the command of General Howe in America, from the last returns. *Ordered*, an account of the monthly returns of naval artillery. Then Colonel Luttrell complained to the House of a misrepresentation of his speech on Tuesday, in a daily paper, and grounded upon it, a motion for excluding strangers from the gallery, and shutting it up for the future. This met with a short but warm and gene-

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rous opposition, in which the Right Honourable Mr. Thomas Townshend particularly distinguished himself, by declaring it to be unconstitutional to shut the doors of the House generally against the people whom they sat there to represent; he mentioned the exceptions when it was necessary, and the rules of the House could not be dispensed with, and at the same time, he passed a very just and severe censure on all shameful misrepresentations of the proceedings of the House, and of the speeches of the members. *General Conway* and *Mr. Burke* ably supported the privilege of the people to be admitted under certain restrictions; justly observing, that convenience, and the dispatch of the weighty and important affairs of the nation had given rise to the deputation of a few to represent the whole commons of England, but the right still continuing vested in the whole, it was absurd to exclude constantly, and without exception, those who in fact, constitute a third part of our civil system of government. In fine, the motion met with general discouragement, and was almost unanimously thrown out.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 2.

After the private business of the day was over, the Duke of Richmond rose, and explained the reasons that originally induced him to propose the great enquiry. He said, the method which he would have recommended to their lordships to observe in this investigation, would have been first to examine the estimates of the forces sent to America in the successive years of 1775, 1776, and 1777, and to have compared them with the accounts submitted at the end of each particular year, and at the present period; from whence this very important knowledge would be deduced; that they might, if their dispositions still tended to war, be convinced what number of forces would suffice for their future operations. This is the mode he would certainly have preferred, if insurmountable impediments had not opposed it; for independent of the defects that accompanied their home estimations, all the accounts from America were so replete with error, as totally to

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preclude the practicability of such a proceeding. For example, in *Sir William Howe's* estimates of the army, 2000 invalids were included, which being contained in his establishment, it was not at all culpable to mention; but circumstances of this kind acted strongly against the obtaining that perfect species of account which was necessary for forming precise conclusions. These difficulties being unavoidable obstacles to that system of enquiry, the next method he had to propose was, to proceed to an account of the forces at present subsisting in Great-Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar, and Minorca: but previous to this, according to an established custom on these occasions, he moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, with the Duke of Portland in the chair. The motion was immediately complied with; but the chairman was objected to, as it had been the uniform custom never to prefer any noble lord whatever, to the person who was usually president on these occasions. Lord Scarisdale had filled the chair with indisputable ability and industry, and it implied a dissingenuous censure to pervert a prevailing rule, when no reasonable cause was assigned. After some conversation a division took place, when there appeared for

Lord Scarisdale 64

Duke of Portland 31

The Duke of Richmond then entered upon the military account. He apologized for not being able to adhere to the estimates on the table, for as they included, under the general term establishments, both those that were fit for service, and those that neither could nor did serve, it was impossible to discriminate, in such a manner as to let the House into the real state. He therefore had framed an account of his own, of the accuracy of which he believed no suspicion was to be entertained, containing the following particulars: the whole returns of Great-Britain at present consisted of 15,822 rank and file, of which there were near 1400 field officers, and staff ditto to the amount of nearly 600 more. If, from this account, the invalids, amounting to 2000, were deducted, and the sick, there would remain not more than 10,500 effective men. He next proceeded



ceeded to compare this account with the numbers generally supported in the times of peace, which were found for twelve years together, from the year 64 to 75, to amount to 17000 men, from whence it appeared, independent of the defects he had observed in the accounts, that the establishment at present, being a time of war, was far inferior to what the parliament had uniformly voted in times of profound peace. In Ireland, he affirmed, the present estimates amounted to no more than 8003, from whence the necessary deductions of officers that did not bear arms, invalids, &c. being subtracted, there would remain of effective men, not more than between 4 and 5000. The establishment in Ireland had always consisted of 12,000, and in some particular times of 15,000, and though for some late years, the quantity had been reduced to 8000, yet the king and parliament had granted permission to supply the defect with 4000 foreign troops; a circumstance which plainly proved, that the proper establishment consisted of 12,000 at least. In Gibraltar, the usual number was 3,300; the present number was no more than 3033. In Minorca, the established quantity of effective men, was 2300, at present it was found to be no more than 2100. If all these deficiencies were added together, it would be found that no less a defect than that of 5500 men, was wanting to compleat the establishments that prevailed even in times of profound peace. If the noble lords would reflect that the 8000 men established in Ireland were no more than were necessary for these internal purposes; and those of Gibraltar and Minorca absolutely requisite for the defence of these important places; and that out of the 10,500 men at present subsisting in Great-Britain, the ports of Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham, were severally to be garrisoned, they would certainly be ready to acquiesce with him in the opinion, that our internal salvation was very weakly secured. From a conviction of this very great national infirmity, he was induced to propose the following motion:

“Resolved, That this committee, reflecting on the armaments provided by France and Spain, as graciously observed by his majesty, in his speech

from the throne, and also on the present weakness of the kingdom, do present to his majesty an humble address that he will be pleased to order that more men be taken from the old corps to be sent to any distant service whatever.”

*Lord Suffolk*, in reply against the motion, observed, that no fair conclusion could be deduced concerning our present inferiority, in the general use of the word, as extending to all the various parts of the kingdom, from the appearance of our domestic establishments; they varied with circumstances independent of weakness. When we were engaged in a foreign war, they had frequently been found at a much lower ebb than at present; yet nothing concerning the national security had at such times been apprehended. Very grave conjectures had been predicted of future events; but opinions that rested on past fact, seemed to him to be established on a more solid foundation. For the two last years, our internal supplies had not been much greater than at present, and yet no imminent danger had resulted from the defect. The want of men was not culpable in the bare circumstance of wanting, but from other concomitant causes, as the necessity for them, &c. This necessity was always estimated from the complexion of the European powers in general. They at present entertained and professed peace, and peaceful measures. It was indeed impossible for a minister to anticipate future events, and determine how long they might persevere in an amicable conduct; but he presumed it would be highly inexpedient to lay a restraint upon the royal prerogative, and tie the hands of his majesty, by limiting the exercise of his troops, when nothing but apprehensions, possibly ill-founded apprehensions, was the cause. This motion was attended with a manifest disadvantage, supposing this speculative war should be realized, for nothing was to be sent from home, all our best disciplined forces were to be retained here; so that the operations of any other war, unconnected with American disputes, would be obnoxious to obstacles that must, from such a confinement, be of the worst consequence.

The *Duke of Richmond* got up to explain, that he only meant by pre-

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cluding the troops to be sent to any distant quarter, to hinder their going to America; which expression, if it was thought necessary, he would substitute for his original one.

Lord Lyttelton said, that there appeared to him one argument of such irresistible cogency for the rejection of his motion, that abstracted from all others, it would alone induce him to give it his negative. By an acquiescence with such a motion, we betrayed indisputable marks of weakness and timidity. It was synonymous with saying, we resign our pretensions to America; we cannot subdue them; let them be independent: this was the language of this proposal. It is said, the period is critical, so much the worse; to our own infirmity let us not add additional suspicion, and so increase the presumption, or courage of our natural enemies. If America was by any means, hostile or pacific, brought to an accommodation, little was to be apprehended from any foreign attack; but if to our natural foes, that extensive country was also added, what was to be feared? every thing the most melancholy fancy could presage, and America must be lost from the success of such a motion as the present, because it intimated an express declaration, that we cannot subdue them: that they may, if they chuse, enjoy the favourite independency they have long panted for.

Lord Camden entered into a detail of the measures that France had observed, since the original commencement of the war. They had, he said, first fomented; next almost openly espoused; and soon he had great reason to apprehend, would be towards England publicly hostile. They had already, he was well assured, several vessels filled with American supplies; nay, so certainly did report speak of this, that it was affirmed, that some of our cruisers had an injunction to intercept them. He was sorry to add, that same also asserted, that several cruisers belonging to the English service, were at this time blocked up in the port of Nantes. From these events he ventured to presage war at no great distance, and where were our resources? It could not be in the establishment at home. Could our security be placed in the new supplies? No. The danger

was immediate, and the advantage to be expected from them must be distant. Was it in our fleet? Though he readily concurred in the notion, that the English were the best sailors in the world, reckoning from the officers to the lowest order in the service, yet he could not think much confidence was to be placed in them, for *the battle was not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift*. The perils that menaced us were not far off. It was but 25 miles from Calais to Dover. In 24 hours our enemies might be with us, even while he spoke, perhaps they were coming.

Lord Sandwich said, the debate of the day had only confirmed him in his opinion, that the proposed enquiry into the state of the nation, would occasion much mischief to the state. Adhering simply to the public weal, abstracted from any consequences which might happen to his own reputation, he should have resisted the enquiry. It could not be productive of good, and it might give rise to innumerable evils; what one good purpose could be answered by declaring to foreign powers, that this country was in so weak a state, as not to be able to defend itself, much more to carry on a war with America?

With respect to the suggested idea of an invasion, it was futile to the last degree. The scheme had never been tried, but it had been found to be chimerical. At the commencement of the last rebellion, an invasion of England had been projected. The noble lord had perused hogsheads of intercepted letters, in every one of which the French officers complained of the absurdity of the attempt. The trifling distance from Calais to Dover had been urged as a plea in favour of the chimera. Was not the distance from Dover to Calais as short as that from Calais to Dover? If the shortness of the distance justified the apprehension of an invasion, *a fortiori* France had as much to fear from England, as England had from France. This country had little to apprehend. The noble lord had perused barrels of letters written by French officers, who had all animadverted on the impracticability of the scheme.

The noble lord (Camden) had shewn himself to be a mere novice in salt-



water affairs. He had talked of an invasion in twenty-four hours. What were our ships stationed in the channel to be about? He had talked of our ships being blocked up in the ports of Nantes and of L'Orient. It was not proper to disclose the stations of our cruisers. Foreign spies might be in the House. A tumultuous rabble had rushed in, although it had been understood that not any person should be admitted unless by the order of a peer.

The Duke of Grasson disclaimed all merriment; he possessed not an equal talent of humour with the noble lord who spoke last. He could not smile at *hogheads* of letters, or *barrels* of information. He saw the accumulating distresses of this country with an eye of melancholy dejection. He had anticipated them in the agonies of his soul. The noble duke had timed his motion most critically. The present moment was the instant in which such a motion should be adopted. The delay of an hour might prove fatal to the empire. A war with France was inevitable; before three months elapsed, a war would take place. To prevent a junction between France, Spain, and America, we should make peace with America at all events—peace with America, and war with all the world.

The Lords Weymouth, Effingham, and Denbigh, spoke next, on different sides. The Duke of Richmond and Lord Sandwich added some things by way of reply.

The question was then put, when on a division there appeared for the motion

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### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 2.

The expectations of the generality of the people had been kept so much upon the rack, by the long recess, and the paragraphs continually thrown out in the papers, respecting the grand enquiry into the state of the nation, that all the avenues to the House of Commons were crowded, and those who had any interest with the members, made application to be admitted into the gallery. The disappointment of others provoked them to transgress the laws of decency and public decorum: they

drove the door-keepers from their station, and forced their way in, till the gallery was quite full, and became a scene of noise and confusion; the consequence was, a very necessary motion for clearing the House of strangers, according to a standing order; but, from a principle of politeness, the ladies were excepted; however, Governor Johnstone conceiving there was a great impropriety in obliging the gentlemen to withdraw, and the ladies to remain, the order was made general. The House then proceeded to business, Mr. Bailey moving for an address to his majesty, beseeching him to order the proper officers to lay before the House, the accounts received at the Admiralty from the admiral on the Jamaica station, respecting the fleet under his command. After a faint opposition, this motion was carried without a division.

The order of the day being then read for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon a motion made by Mr. Fox before the recess, to enquire into the state of the nation; the Speaker, by permission, left the chair; the mace was put under the table, and Mr. Pultney took his seat at the table, as chairman of the committee.

Mr. Fox rose to give an ample explanation of the motives and proposed end of this enquiry. In doing this, he went over all the old points of controversy so often repeated, and given to the public over and over again in print. The rise, progress, and present state of the American war, occupied the greatest part of an able harangue, the conclusion of which was, a new motion, founded on the defenceless state of Great-Britain and Ireland, the usual military and naval establishments at home being employed in America. The motion was for the following resolution:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, considering the reduced state of the land forces in this kingdom, his majesty should be addressed, that he would be pleased not to suffer any of the national troops to be sent from Great-Britain, Ireland, Minorca or Gibraltar to America. A very warm debate followed the reading of this resolution, in which the arguments turned upon the same topics *pro* and *con*



as in the other House, it is therefore needless to repeat them. At length the question being put, late at night, there appeared upon the division 259 votes against the resolution to 165 for it. Thus ended the first day's enquiry into the state of the nation.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The great question which had agitated the minds of thinking persons out of doors, from the time it was first stated, came on for a final decision in this House, and as the subject is so very important, we shall give the most ample and impartial account of this great debate. We have already informed our readers, that the attendance of the judges on the Earl of Abingdon's requisition, was dispensed with (see our Magazine for last month, p. 13.) and that the House was summoned to debate his lordship's proposition this day: as soon as the private business was gone through, the noble earl moved the following resolution:

"That this House taking into consideration, the legality of the present mode of benevolences, or of raising forces by subscription, do look upon this practice as contrary to law, and the principles of the constitution." His lordship observed, that the reasons particularly inducing him to propose this question, were, 1st, a conscious inability to determine upon such a subject; and, 2dly, the wish of acting on such great authority as the majority of the judges certainly constituted. He was sorry he was precluded from that advantage, by a previous determination; but corruption had pervaded every part of the constitution; the infection had extended to the wool-sack: the judges were twelve in number, and therein resembled the Apostles; but in there being but one person among them void of indisputable integrity, in that respect, probably, the similitude was defective. Being here advised to caution, by Lord Gower, who said the noble lord had indulged himself in greater licence than any speaker he had ever heard in the House; he adhered closely to the question. His lordship first read the advertisement from the London Evening Post, in which the new method of levying troops was conceived,

and then remarked, that this additional power added to the royal prerogative, was big with the worst consequences to the liberties of the subject. To grant the king money for raising troops, was supplying him with independent authority; and where such an increase of dominion might finally terminate, it was not difficult to foretel. It was repugnant to the express terms of the Bill of Rights; for it was there said explicitly, that his majesty could not, from his own particular privilege, raise or keep up an army, without the concurrent approbation of the other powers of the legislature. When the American war was in previous debates vehemently defended, the most valid argument for it, was, that a subjection of the colonies would keep the legislation in *equilibrium*, by precluding the king from those extraordinary pecuniary acquisitions, which must necessarily fall to his share, if America subsisted in an alliance different from absolute dependency. Ministry plainly demonstrated, that they adhered to no system of principles, when they could distort the same arguments at once as an indication, and an objection of measures. The present subject of litigation was to produce the same effect of restraining the prerogative, yet, for some late causes, that was not at present so desirable an object; the present mode of supplying the necessities of the crown, though somewhat distinguished in name, varied very little in fact from that extortion practised previous to the Revolution, called benevolences. Here the subject was solicited for voluntary contributions, and yet they were to all intents and purposes as much exacted as if they had been taken by open violence. Persons were punished for non-compliance, yet no compulsion was pretended. This was a grievance that our ancestors refused to acquiesce in, yet in reality we ourselves felt the burden of it at present. There was no difference in effect between the old benevolence, and the modern levies. The method of procuring them varied, but the result of each was exactly the same. Independent of the constitutional causes that stigmatized subscription recruits as illegal and dangerous, there were arguments deduced against them from the very places that offered them. Scotland, Manchester, and Liverpool, were fore-



foremost in their zeal, who in time of yore had displayed no such enthusiasm of loyalty.

*Lord Cardiff* opposed the motion of the noble lord, from the conviction of arguments deduced from experience. It was a practice that had been observed frequently in the last war, to supply deficiencies by voluntary contributions, and then he did not read that ever its legality had been questioned. As for the reflections that had been affixed to particular countries and places, he thought they were disingenuous, and impotent. He himself had connections with Scotland, but did not think himself therefore less an Englishman. He was not ashamed to acknowledge the affinity he bore to that country, for it reflected not even the most distant imputation on his loyalty: they had offended against their duty; but did that imply a perpetual perseverance in sedition? They had given the noblest testimonies of their attachment; they had wiped out the stigma of traitors with their blood, and proved their allegiance with their swords.

*Lord Effingham* said, that it had been suggested by the noble lord who spoke last, that there was authority drawn from past practice to sanction the present method of recruiting; but this did not appear to be the case. In the last war, in the year 1756, ten regiments had been raised without the interposition of parliament; but then there was at that time a standing act, called an act of credit, by which their sanction was extended in such a predicament, to all the operations of the crown. He said, that so far from the concurrence of parliament being unnecessary on these occasions, that there was an act of parliament, made in the second year of the first session of Charles the second, whereby it was expressly declared, that their coincidence was necessary to the existence of such a measure. The act was then ordered to be read. It appeared, that in the year after the Restoration, king Charles, from the nature of his preceding circumstances, having been in want of money, had recourse to his parliament, who granted him an act for the raising it, with these limitations, that the time of subscribing should be restrained to a certain period: and that no commoner should in his bounty be permitted to exceed 200*l.* nor peer 400*l.*

*Lord Effingham* proceeded to observe, that these restrictions implied the power of imposing; and that the subscriptions, though in some measure voluntarily conferred, had their origin and authority primarily from parliament.

*Lord Suffolk* said, it was always found, that the royal prerogative varied with the times. Being the executive part of the legislature, the authority it exerted was, in many instances, not subject to the slow deliberation of parliament. In great emergencies, greater liberties were taken; in times not quite so dangerous, the licence was less. Supposing, therefore, that the precise constitutionality of the point was not easily determined, yet the acknowledgment that there was peril in the times, gave such a measure as the present, sufficient sanction, and that the crisis was dangerous; that we were subject to apprehensions from every quarter, were tenets every day inculcated in the House. In the last war, the same custom prevailed; in the year 1745, it was also practised, and when the three celebrated rebels, *Kilmarnock*, *Cromartie*, and *Balmerino*, were tried; *Lord Hardwick* took an opportunity on this occasion, to obviate a public clamour which had originated from the same kind of subscriptions that now prevail; and his opinion as solemnly pronounced, his lordship had now transcribed, and begged leave to read to the House. The contents of the paper were to signify, "that though several persons had objected to the custom of supplying his majesty's levies by voluntary contributions, yet he could take upon him to affirm that the practice was perfectly legal and warrantable, and that such notions were no less seditious than unwise." Being convinced from these circumstances in the first place, that there could not be a nobler display of British spirit, than this unsolicited mode of assistance, and in the second place, from the great authority he had quoted, that it was entirely legal, he opposed the present motion as it then stood, and proposed an amendment to the following purport, that immediately after the words "resolved that it is the opinion of this House," should follow, "that the contributions of his majesty's subjects for the purposes of raising troops, is not only perfectly constitutional, but also a conduct perfectly meritorious."



meritorious."—A prolix and severe altercation now took place concerning this amendment;—it was contended on the one hand, that the motion thus altered came more properly under the denomination of a distinct, and separate proposition;—that an amendment always implied an addition to the body of the old subject;—that by introducing an entire new motion, the ministry discovered a manifest dread of the present enquiry; and that it was a measure highly repugnant to the established custom of the House.—On the other hand it was argued, that on several occasions the same practice had been observed; particularly, on the day of the first debate of the last sessions;—that in the subject matter, the propositions were the same, for the one was only the reverse of the other.—As for the ministers wishing to draw a veil over the question, if that had been their design, they would have pursued some other method; for the motion in its present state, exposed them as much to an enquiry, as in its original form: all the difference would be, that it would alter the method of the votes.

Lord Denbigh called the attention of the House from this mere dispute of order, by observing, that he had heard it affirmed, that the supplies that had been raised by subscription in the last war had received the sanction of parliament; and that those attempted to be raised by the same means at present, had not that sanction. He affirmed, that the very contrary to this was the truth, and he proved the truth of his assertion, by having recourse to the journals, whereby it appeared, that an act of credit had not been granted during the former period, though it was shewn to exist in the present.

Lord Mansfield said, he had been hindered from delivering his sentiments sooner, from the tumult that had arisen, and the personal acrimony that had been exhibited in it. He objected to the original motion on every account, first, as to its formality; and secondly, as to its materials. A motion was made that rested for its foundation on a mere news-paper advertisement. When the motion was once drawn, where did the circumstances appear from which it resulted? They were in the London Evening news-paper, at the time that the motion itself lay upon the

table of the House of Lords. To have made the grounds of this proposition perfectly authentic, it should have been explicitly shewn, what were the operations of this society; what they had done; and what were their motives. If therefore there had been no more valid objection than mere form, he should have thought himself authorised in giving it a negative, for causes not appearing legally, were causes not existing, or, as the phrase expressed it, *non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*. There was a common privilege which the king enjoyed with any of his subjects, that is, the privilege of receiving a donation by personal gift, or by legacy. This subscription was only a gift of money, and no one could argue against the common right of receiving. The only circumstance that could bestow the least criminality on a donation, was the demonstration that it was conferred for purposes not legal; an attempt to relieve the emergencies of the state, could never be deemed a culpable end, and therefore the gift was in all respects authentically legal. It was a part of the royal prerogative that had been exercised on a thousand occasions. The aldermen of London, during the course of a long war, once raised 7000l. by this means, and received the thanks of parliament for their conduct. At the same period, the county of Middlesex also produced by this means, between 4000l. and 5000l. for which Mr. Secretary Pitt sent an epistle couched in the highest terms of compliment and approbation. To this principle of natural right that he had mentioned, and to this acquiescence of different times, he would only add, what had been previously suggested, namely, the coinciding authority of that great man, Lord Hardwicke, who, on an occasion exactly similar, gave an opinion for the legality of the practice. Before he sat down, he would recommend it to the noble lord who had proposed the amendment, to withdraw it, and let the motion stand as it originally did—for, as it was the intention of the first motion to investigate a point of law; and as, in his opinion, nothing could be clearer than this point of law, he thought any alternative would only retard the conviction which it seemed to be the universal wish to obtain,

Lord



Lord Camden replied to Lord Mansfield, by observing, first, that his lordship's objection with regard to form, though it was no doubt, if rigidly considered, of some validity, yet, as the consequence of it could only be to suppress enquiry, it had been better concealed. With regard to the legality of the question, the noble lord had precluded a fair enquiry into that, by misrepresenting the circumstances; he had affirmed, that the subscribers only meant to contribute levy money; this was not the case; the precise expression they had used was, "a subscription for raising troops to be employed as his majesty should think fit." His lordship's reasoning therefore with regard to the pecuniary donations, tho' perhaps strictly true, was not applicable. It was indeed a principle of the Bill of Rights, that the king should be permitted of his own proper authority to raise troops; it was also a privilege contained in the same charter, that the king might also marshal the troops so raised; these were prerogatives confirmed also by the right of common law; but would any man in his senses stand up as an advocate for the exertion of the last of these privileges? If his majesty had an undoubted power of exercising the one, he had the same sanction for the use of the other. And if the kingdom once became subject to martial law, farewell to the privileges of parliament, and the liberties of the people! This power, however, had been very wisely, and judiciously restrained; for in the preamble to the mutiny bills, it was always prefixed, that his majesty should not of his own authority marshal an army, independent of the consent of parliament. There were three propositions that succeeded each other as necessary consequences, if you admitted only the first: "grant the king money, you thereby grant him men," and thereby "grant him independent power." This was only despotism reversed; for, from independent power, as the first principle in the inverted rule, the other two followed as immediate attendants: the next arguments that had been urged by the noble lord in defence of the measure in debate, were deduced from experience, and history. It was implied, in the very nature of a prerogative, that its exertion should vary with the times. In

the late rebellion, when the rebels were already in the heart of the kingdom, with their standard at Derby, it was no time to litigate about legality. In extremities the *salus populi* is the law. He had found from an examination of the journals, that the prorogation of parliament during that period did not exceed thirty days; this was illegal, but the complexion of the times hindered any comments upon it. As for the example that had been adduced from the year 1759, when Mr. Secretary Pitt had sanctioned the custom, then there was all the reason in the world to apprehend an immediate invasion. But these instances did not apply to the present times; then the danger was contiguous, our internal safety was at risk; now it lay at 3000 miles distance. The noble lord's last argument had been gathered from the great authority of the great Lord Hardwick. No one more sincerely revered the memory of that truly wise man than he himself did; but he could not therefore acquiesce in all his opinions. Minute differences in circumstances produced material alterations in legality. All the concomitant *minutiae* in the two distinct periods were not possibly the same; so that nothing could be fairly inserted, even from the declared opinion of so profound a judge. He concluded with remarking, that though he disliked reflections on particular bodies, yet he could not help feeling a kind of apprehension, and suspicion, concerning the persons that were the most active contributors to the measures in question. In Manchester, in the year 1745, a regiment had been raised, bearing the name of the place, for purposes that every honest Whig should commemorate with disdain! Liverpool too had been one of the first to become advocates for the same rebellious cause. It had an appearance—an ill-omened aspect of hidden design, for these places again to stand up in vindication of extending the prerogative. It looked as if they adhered rather to principles than men, and that a similitude of measures was the motive with them for a similitude of proceeding.

This called up Lord Gower, who observed, that there was something in stigmatizing men now living, with the errors of their ancestors, more disingenuous than he could have expected from



from the noble lord. He was a neighbour of those places, and had all the reason in the world to believe them at that time perfectly loyal.

*The Duke of Grafton* was pathetic in his repetition of Lord Camden's arguments. He added there was much to be gathered from history, and that war was at our elbows. Benevolences originated with Edward IV. and were very pernicious practices. The present mode of raising troops by subscription, without the authority of parliament, might lead to serious consequences. It might end in a civil war. Encouraging private individuals to aid the crown with troops, might afford a temptation to accept offers from the eastern princes of a dangerous nature to the liberties of this country.

The noble duke averred on his honour to the House, *that some alarming offers of the kind had been made by the nabobs of the east.*

*Lord Lyttelton* concluded the debate, by observing that he was not influenced at present to put a negative to the motion in agitation by any arguments concerning its legality, or illegality—but, because it was most undoubtedly founded on circumstances that did not appear; and that therefore it might induce their lordships to condemn by anticipation, a measure which might in the event prove perfectly laudable. It was agreed on all hands, that they were the concomitant circumstances which rendered the thing culpable, and therefore, these circumstances not being at present explained, they would be premature in their disapprobation, to censure what they did not understand! for this reason he would vote against the motion at present, and so would if it had been varied with the addition of Lord Suffolk's amendment, for as he would not censure without understanding, neither would he approve without it; and in both cases, he was equally in the dark with respect to those circumstances that could render the measure a subject either of applause or condemnation.

The previous question being moved for, viz. "That this question be not now put;" it was carried by 90 contents, against 30 non-contents.

For want of understanding the terms of the House, most of the published prints made a mistake, and represented

that Lord Abingdon's motion as carried, when it was thrown out by the previous question.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Burke moved a similar resolution to that made by the Earl of Abingdon in the upper House, upon Mr. Gascoyne's offering to bring up the report from the committee of supply of Wednesday. He supported his motion with great energy, and it occasioned a very long debate.

The friends to the motion maintained, that to levy troops without the approbation of parliament, militated strongly against the spirit of the constitution, which had so settled the balance between the people and the crown, that none but the former could raise men, and none but the latter could command them; that if it was left in the power of the king to receive money as a free gift from his subjects, and raise and embody men by means of that money, then the balance would be destroyed, and a parliament would henceforth be useless; the sovereign might reign without it; and having thrown down the strongest and most sacred barrier of liberty, he might, if he thought proper, invade every privilege of his people; and from a limited, become a most absolute monarch; if he thought proper to maintain a body of men to whom he should give the name of parliament, they would be no better than those shadows of the ancient free states of France, the *Parlemens*, which are assembled only to sanctify whatever measure the sovereign may be pleased to adopt, and to whom, of all their ancient glory and great prerogatives, there remains but the pageantry of a name, and the ridiculous power of remonstrating against a measure which they have no authority to prevent.

The majority, in opposition to the motion, asserted, that the king could not, with any degree of justice, be deprived of the privilege which the constitution had granted to the crown; which almost all his predecessors had enjoyed; which many had exercised, which has the sanction of precedents, and which former parliaments had never condemned by any resolve which implied a censure. The friends to the levies were of opinion, that it was in this case exactly as in treaties;

M

where



where the king always acts before he communicates his intentions to parliament. The act stands good, only as the senate pleases; their approbation stamps validity on the measure, as their disapprobation annuls and destroys it. The corps now raising cannot subsist without a provision for their support; that provision cannot be made but by parliament; if they refuse to give that support, the troops must of course be disbanded, as the king cannot, by virtue of his prerogative, impose taxes without the express consent of both Houses. Parliament has now the opportunity of embodying or disbanning these men; their voice can do it; if they should vote against the levies, then to be sure they cannot subsist; if they vote for them, then they are not the soldiers of the king, but of parliament; or, in other words, the soldiers of the nation; and the prince will be only their chief commander.

The speakers in the debate were, Mr. Popham, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. Morton,

Mr. Rous, Mr. Field, Lord Fred. Campbell, Mr. T. Townsends, Mr. Wallace, Gov. Johnstone, Sir George Saville, Lord North, Sir William Meredith, Bamber Gascoyne, Colonel Barre, and Lord Barington.

At eleven at night the motion was thrown out, upon a division by 223 votes against 130.

Then the following report was brought up by Mr. Gascoyne and agreed to.

Resolved, that 286,632l. be granted for the charge of the new-raised troops, to the 24th of December next.

That 90,939l. be granted for the charge of reduced officers of land forces and marines.

That 712l. be granted for the charge of the officers and private gentlemen of his majesty's two troops of horse guards, reduced.

That 105,431l. be granted for the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

That 238l. be granted for pensions to widows of reduced officers.

### *The NEW YEAR'S FROLICK; or, ILLUSTRATION of LIVING CHARACTERS from SHAKESPEARE.*

(Continued from p. 28, and concluded.)

*Duke of C—B—D.*

**G**OD hath blest you with a good name! to be well-favoured is the gift of fortune; but to write and read, comes by nature. *Much Ado.*

*Duchess of C—B—D.*

Maids are *May*, when they are maids; but the sky changes when they are wives.—I will be more jealous of thee than a *Barbary* cock over his hen; more clamorous than a *parrot* against rain; more new fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires than a monkey: I will weep for nothing, like *Diana* in the fountain, and I will do that when you are disposed to be merry.

*As you like it, Act IV.*

*G. S—L—YN, Esq.*

But hear thee, *Gratiano*,  
Thou art too rude and bold of speech,  
Parts that become thee happily enough,  
And in such eyes as ours appear no fault;  
But where thou art not known, why there  
they shew  
Something too liberal.

*Merch. V. Act I.*

*Lord COLR—NE.*

Can my sides hold, to think that man who  
knows [to be,  
What woman is, yea, what she cannot chuse  
Will his free hours languish out,  
For assured bondage?

*Cymb. Act II.*

*Lady D—BY.*

Blessed live you long  
A lady to the worthiest Sir, that ever

Country called his, and you his mistress  
For the most worthy fit.

*Cymb. Act I.*

*Sir RALPH P—NE.*

He has been at a great feast of language  
and stolen the scraps. O! he has lived long  
on the alms basket of words.

*Love's Labour's Lost.*

*Lord DART—TH.*

His champions are the Prophets and Apocryphes;

His weapons, holy laws of sacred writ.

*Hen. VI. Act I.*

*Sir F. N—N.*

Never did I know  
A creature that did bear the shape of man,  
So keen and greedy to confound a man!

*Merch. V. Act I.*

*Mr. TEMP. LUT—L.*

Oh he's as tedious  
As a tir'd horse, or as a railing wife;  
Worse than a smoaky house. I had rather  
live

With cheese and garlick in a windmill far,  
Than feed on cates, and have him talk  
me,

In any summer-house in Christendom!

*Hen. IV. Part I. Act I.*

*Col. B—RE.*

This is some fellow,  
Who having been prais'd for bluntness, does  
affect

A saucy roughness, and constrains the garb  
Quite from his nature.

*Lear, Act I.*



Lord M—YN—D.

He plays at quoits well, and jumps upon  
saint stools, and swears with a good-grace,  
and wears his boot very smooth, like unto  
the sign of the leg.

Lord W—G—.

Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye!

Hang'd in the frowning wrinkle of her  
brow!

And quarter'd in her heart! he doth espie

Himself *love's* traitor: this is pity now

That hang'd, and drawn, and quarter'd, thou  
should be

In such a love, so vile a lout as he!

King John, A& II.

Sir ROB. C—Y—N.

Methinks I have no more wit than a  
Christian, or an ordinary man has: but I  
am a great eater of beef, and I believe that  
does harm to my wit.

Twelfth Night, A& I.

Lord IRN—AM.

I have lived long enough: my way of life  
is fallen into the fear—the yellow leaf; and  
that which should accompany old age, as  
honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
I must not look to have; but in their stead,  
curfes, not loud, but deep!

Macbeth, A& IV.

Hon. Mr. C—F—X.

If I become not a *cart* as well as another  
man, a plague on my bringing up!

Hen. IV. Part I. A& II.

Lady ARC—R.

Now get you, to my lady's chamber, and  
tell her, let her paint an *inch* thick, to this  
complexion she must come at last!

Hamlet, A& V.

Lord HAWKE.

—Did I not, fellow?

I've seen the day, with my good biting fal-  
cion, [now,  
I could have made 'em skip:—I am old  
And these vile crosses spoil me:—out of  
breath!

Fie! oh, quite out of breath and spent!

Lear, A& V.

Mrs. BR—DH—D.

I spy entertainment in her; she dis-  
courses—she carves—she gives the leer of in-  
vitation.

Merry Wives, A& I.

Lord M—CH.

Get thee glass eyes, and like a scurvy poli-  
tician,

Seem to see the things thou dost not.

Lear, A& IV.

Lord O—W.

I am very proud! revengeful! ambitious!  
with more offences at my beck, than I have  
thoughts to put them in, imagination to give  
them shape, or time to act them in.—What

should such a fellow as I do crawling be-  
tween earth and heav'n?

Hamlet, A& III.

Lord C—F—D.

He uses his *folly* like a stalking horse,  
and under the presentation of that, he shoots  
his wit.

As you like it, A& V.

Lord T—RC—L.

—Oh, the curse of marriage!

That we can call those delicate creatures ours,  
And not their appetites! I had rather be a  
toad

And live upon the vapours of a dungeon,

Than keep a corner in the thing I love,

For other's use!

Othello, A& III.

Sir JOHN F—D—G:

—Plate fins with gold

And the sharp lance of justice hurtless breaks.

Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear:

Robes, and furr'd gowns hide all!

Lear, A& IV.

Lord H—TF—D.

He seems to be of great authority! close  
with him; give him *gold*; and though  
authority be a stubborn bear, yet he is oft  
led by the nose with gold;—shew the  
inside of your purse to the outside of his  
hand, and no more ado!

Winter's Tale, A& IV.

D—s of GL—R.

—Stand forth, *Hermione*,

A shining proof that innocence can bear

Affliction's sharpest tortures unimpair'd,

And from the trial to the wond'ring fight

Come forth more pure, more amiably bright!

Winter's Tale, A& V.

Duke of N—TH—D.

He sits amongst men like a descended god;

He hath a kind of honour sets him off,

More than a mortal seeming!

Cymb. A& II.

Duke of MONTAGU.

—Every wretch pale before,

Beholding him, plucks comfort from his  
looks,

A largess universal; like the sun unisal,

His liberal eye doth give to every one.

Henry V.

Duke of QUEENSB—Y.

—Oh, good old man! how well in thee  
appears

The constant service of the antique world,

When service sweat for duty, not for meed!

Thou art not for the fashion of these times.

As you like it, A& III.

Duke of St. ALB—'s.

—I am one

So weary with disasters, tugg'd with fortune,

That I would set my life on any chance

To mend it, or be rid on't!

Macbeth, A& III.

Earl



Earl of AB—R—N.

There are a sort of men, whose visages  
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond,  
And do a wilful stillness entertain,  
With purpose to be drest in an opinion  
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit;  
As who should say, I am *Sir Oracle*,  
And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!

*Mereb. V. Act I.*

Mr. GARRICK.

—I saw him once:  
He was a man, take him for all in all,  
I shall not look upon his like again!

*Hamlet, Act I.*

Mr. SHERIDAN.

That strain again! it had a dying fall;  
O! it came o'er my ear like the sweet south,  
That breathes upon a bank of violets  
Stealing, and giving odour!

*Twelfth Night, Act I.*

Lady CARL—LE.

The morn of Rome, chaste as the icicle,  
That's curdled by the frost from purest stream,  
And hangs on Dian's temple. *Coriolanus.*

Lord TOWNS—D.

I was driven on by my flesh; and he  
must needs go that the devil drives. I have  
been, madam, a wicked creature as you, and  
all flesh and blood are; and indeed I did  
marry, that I might repent!

*All's Well, Act I.*

Hon. Mr. H—B—T.

Why he will look upon his boot and fang;  
mend his ruff, and fang;—pick his teeth and  
fang. I knew a man had this trick of me-  
lancholy, fold a goodly manor for a song!

*All's Well, Act II.*

Sir E—D D—NG.

—Thou giv'st so long, I fear  
Thou wilt give thyself away in paper shortly.

*Timon of Athens.*

Lady AUG. CAMPB—L.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howl-  
ing winds,

As having sense of beauty do omit  
Their mortal natures, letting soft go by  
The divine Desdemona!

*Othello, Act II.*

Lord SHEL—NE.

The devil a puritan he is, or any thing con-  
stantly, but a time pleaser, an affected ass,  
that construes without book, and utters it  
by great swaths the best persuaded of him-  
self; so cramm'd as he thinks with excel-  
lencies, that it is his ground of faith, that  
all that look on him—love him.

*Twelfth Night, Act I.*

Mr. S—KES.

I know you are now, sir, a gentleman born,  
Ay, and have been so any time these four hours.

*Winter's Tale, Act V.*

Sir JOHN D—Y.

Go to!—here's a simple line of life.—  
Here's a small trifle of wives.—Alas fifteen  
wives is nothing! eleven widows and nine  
maids is a simple coming in for one man.

*Mereb. of V.*

Captain AYSC—GH.

O! that's a brave man! he writes brave  
verses! speaks brave words!—swears brave  
oaths! and breaks them bravely. But all's  
brave that youth mounts and folly guides!

*As you like it, Act III.*

RICH. R—B—Y, Esq.

I am known to be a humorous patrician,  
and that loves a sop of hot wine, without  
one drop of alloying Tiber in it.

*Coriolanus.*

Lord V—E.

Here's that which is too weak to be a finner!

*All's Well, Sec.*

Mr. W. D—KE.

—Why what is Tibalt  
More than the prince of cats?

*Rom. and Jul.*

Lord SUS—X.

Oh, treason of my blood!  
Fathers, from hence trust not your daugh-  
ters mind  
By what you see them act.

*Othello, Act I.*

Hon. T. ONS—W.

Malvolio's coming down this walk; he  
has been yonder i'th' sun practising beha-  
viour to his own shadow this half hour.  
Observe him for the love of mockery!

*Twelfth Night.*

Lord R—N—TH.

—Darkness and devils!  
Saddle my horses! call my train together!  
Degenerate viper, I'll not trouble thee!

*Lear, Act I.*

Lady M'D—LD.

—Hence, bashful cunning!  
And prompt me plain, and holy innocence!  
I am your wife, if you will marry me:  
If not I'll die your maid: to be your fellow  
You may deny me; but I'll be your servant  
Whether you will or no!

*Tempest, Act III.*

Lady EG—N.

—Were't not better,  
Because that I am more than common tall,  
That I did suit me all points like a man,  
A gallant cutlass by my side;  
A boar spear in my hand, and (in my heart  
Lie there what hidden woman's fear there  
will)

We'll have a swashing, and a martial outside,  
As many other mannish cowards have,  
That do outface it with their semblances.

*As you like it, Act I.*

*Lady*



Lady M——SON.

The full sum of me  
Is, an unlesson'd girl, unschool'd, unpractis'd:  
Happy in this; she is not yet so old  
But she may learn; happiest of all,  
That she commits herself to you to be directed.  
*Merch. V. Act II.*

Sir L——D——S.

The skilful shepherds peel'd me certain wands  
And stuck them up before the fulsome ewes:  
This was a way to thrive, and he was blest;  
And thrift is blessing, if men steal it not.  
*Merch. V. Act I.*

Mrs. JOD——L.

Oh, were those eyes in heav'n,  
They'd thro' the airy region stream so bright,  
That birds would sing, and think it were the  
morn!  
*Rom. and Jul. Act II.*

Duke of D——T.

I would thou and I knew where a commo-  
bity of good names were to be bought! A  
lord of the council rated me the other day in  
the street, about you, sir: I mark'd him  
not, and yet he talk'd very wisely, and  
in the street too.  
*Henry IV. Part I. Act I.*

Lord ED. B——CK.

'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio,  
How much I have disabled mine estate,  
By shewing something a more swelling port  
Than my faint means would grant contrivance.  
*Merch. V. Act I.*

Lady S——Y.

If that thy love be honourable,  
Then all my fortunes at thy feet I'll lay:  
And follow thee, my love, thro' out the world!  
*Rom. and Jul. Act II.*

Lord AMH——ST.

Where's Gloster now, that us'd to head the  
fray, [lay?  
And scour the ranks where deadliest dangers  
How like a shepherd in a lonely shade,  
Idle, unarm'd, and list'ning to the fight?  
*Lear, Act V.*

Lady ACK——D.

Oh, for a horie with wings! he is at Mil-  
ford-haven!  
How far is't thither? If one of mean affairs  
May plod it in a week, why may not I  
Glide thither in a day?  
*Cymb. Act IV.*

Mad——SCHW——G.

You've sent innumerable substance,  
By what means got I leave to your own con-  
science,  
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways

You have for dignity.

*Henry VIII. Act III.*

Lord T——PLE.

Now banish'd Kent,  
If thou can'st serve where thou dost stand con-  
demn'd,  
So may it come, thy master whom thou lov'st,  
Shall find thee full of labours.  
*Lear, Act I.*

Duke of B——DG——R.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bow-  
string, and the little hangman dare not shoot  
at him!—he hath a heart as sound as a bell,  
and his tongue is the clapper, for what his  
heart thinks, his tongue speaks.  
*Much Ado, Act III.*

Lady A——N P——Y.

For, having such a blessing in his lady,  
He finds the joys of heav'n here on earth;  
And if on earth he does merit it,  
In reason he should never come to heav'n!  
*Merch. V. Act III.*

Mrs. MAHON.

Too low for a high praise, too brown for  
a fair praise, and too little for a great praise;  
only this commendation can I afford her,  
that were she other than she is, she were  
unhandsome.  
*Much Ado, Act I.*

Col. LUTT——L.

Shall mongrel curs confront the Helicons?  
Shall pack-horses, and pamper'd jades of Asia,  
That cannot travel thirty miles a day,  
Compare with Cæsars, and with Cannibals,  
And Trojan Greeks? and shall good news be  
baffled?

Let king Cophetua know, the truth thereof;  
And, Pistol! lay thy head in fury's lap.  
*Hen. IV. Part II. Act II. and V.*

Earl BATH——ST.

Goodman Verges, Sir, speaks a little on  
the matter; an old man, Sir, and his wits  
are not so blunt, as, God help, I would  
desire they were; but in faith as honest as  
the skin between his brow.  
*Much Ado, Act III.*

Mrs. MONTAGUE.

For in her age  
There is a prone and speechless dialect,  
Such as moves men! besides she hath pro-  
sperous art!  
When she will play with reason, and discourse;  
And well she can persuade.  
*Mea. for Mea. Act I.*

Duke of GRAF——N.

I will go wash,  
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive  
Whether I blush or no.  
*Coriolanus.*

## An Impartial Review of New Publications.

### ARTICLE IV.

THE Rise, Progress, and present State  
of the Northern Governments, viz. The  
United Provinces, Denmark, Sweden, Russia,

and Poland: Or, Observations on the Nature,  
Constitution, Religion, Laws, Policy, Cus-  
toms, and Commerce of each Government.  
The Manners and Dispositions of the People;  
their



*their military Force by Land and Sea. The Revenues and Resources of each Power. And on the Circumstances and Conjunctions, which have contributed to produce the various Revolutions that have happened in them. The whole digested from the most authentic Records and Histories, and from the Reflections and Remarks made during a Tour of five Years through those Nations. By J. Williams, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. 11. 16s. in boards.*

AFTER such a copious, explanatory title, little needed be added to make the reader familiarly acquainted with the historian's design. Yet there are some striking observations in the preface, respecting other modern histories which ought not to pass unnoticed. Our author justly remarks, that mankind were never more fond of reading than they are at this time, in many parts of Europe, but he apprehends, notwithstanding this, and the numerous publications consequent upon it—that very little real information is imparted. Though this reflection is thrown out in general terms, it is evident from what follows, that he means to confine it to modern histories. He reproaches modern authors, “with having undertaken to give histories of countries and governments they never saw, and to exhibit the characters of people with whom they never conversed; supposing that an easy style and superficial remarks are the principal ingredients in the composition of history; and that facts are only to be introduced now and then, when they can be obtained.” There is but too much truth in this remark; history, the most valuable of any information that can be conveyed to mankind from the press, at the same time that it is the favourite study of the present age, degenerates by the inattention, want of industry, or selfish views of authors. From one or other of these causes, instead of traversing the countries to be accurately acquainted with the regions they attempt to describe; instead of residing among the inhabitants, and conversing with the learned, the noble, and the best informed; they sit at home in their closets, and frame systems of religion, maxims of government, codes of laws, manners and customs; and sometimes even stature, complexions and dress for the inhabitants of parts of the world, concerning which they can derive little or no information from books, and consequently having never visited them, they are obliged to give scope to a fertile imagination, and with the addition of an elegant style, they produce what may be properly called, historical romance, instead of real histories.

The many errors, absurdities, partialities, and contradictions in the historical writings of Voltaire, induce our author to level his censure in direct terms against that eccentric genius. He might have extended it to some of our countrymen, but having detected Voltaire in two or three striking instances which

he mentions, it should seem as if he thought those sufficient proofs of his assertion, and therefore he closes the subject, to pursue the sketch of his own plan. After mentioning that no author has undertaken this extensive design, in any language, though many have given detached parts of it, he informs us that the present state of the North is but little known, upon which account he imagines, that a brief history of it, from observations made on the spot, and from the best and most authentic pieces that could be procured, would not be disagreeable: this is the decent language of modesty and diffidence, to which we will venture to add, that the author could not possibly have bestowed his time better, and that the communication of observations made on the governments of existing states, and on the manners and customs of their inhabitants, is the most beneficial advantage any nation can derive from the travels of its subjects into foreign countries. We are likewise warranted to declare from the best authorities antient and modern, that this species of history deserves the preference to that which must necessarily consist of compilation, however elegantly written, and though the celebrity of the compiler may give him rank (among his friends, or those who are charmed with the whistling of a name,) with the first historians of the age. The most accurate review of remote periods, and of the history of nations either totally annihilated, or fundamentally changed in their religion, government, laws, manners and customs, deserves attention, in common with every other literary source of curious intelligence; but it is no further useful than as an introduction to the history of governments now in being. The historian therefore, who visits countries, makes careful researches into authentic records and state documents, converses with the most enlightened men of each nation, and then forms a narrative of facts deduced from all these sources of information, merits the highest encomiums and the inestimable satisfaction of being universally read and admired.

But then his judgement must be equal to his advantages; he must be able to select the most authentic, and to reject imperfect documents. He must likewise have discernment and a proper knowledge of mankind to enable him to govern himself by the complexion of the times, the state of political and commercial interests and other circumstances, before he finishes the picture of the scenes just closed, or upon the tapis, at the time he is painting, from the outlines given him by any great man, or any set of men, in any country.

Mr. Williams has digested his materials in a clear, masterly manner, and he has given his authorities so far as respects that part of the history of each of the Northern governments, which must be compiled from printed histories,



1778.

histories, or state records; but as to the history of the times nearly approaching the present, and of transactions to which he might have been an eye witness had he visited the countries a few years sooner; we think he has depended too much upon the line of connections he formed with living characters. With regard to the present state of Denmark in particular, our author acknowledges himself much indebted to the late unfortunate Count Struensee, and we are afraid too much so to him and his connections, for the account given of the revolution which sent Queen Matilda into exile, and Struensee to the scaffold. He differs as to the causes and consequences, from every narrative of that transaction transmitted from Denmark, or published at home, either at the time or since. He goes one step further than the court of London, for he entirely exculpates the unhappy queen and her favourite, and makes state policy on the part of the queen dowager, the sole ground of every accusation against her, and of the destruction of Struensee and Brandt. "They wanted, says he, to make a reform in the administration of public affairs."—What by shutting up their king, beating him, and seducing his queen! See our review of Count Struensee's *trial*, in our magazine for 1775, vol. XLIV, p. 687. Also the several authentic pieces published in the course of the year 1772. A partiality of the same nature takes place in the account of the revolution in Russia which raised the present empress to the throne. So difficult a task it is to write the political history of the times in which the historian lives, without a bias to be attributed to human infirmity. Independent of these defects, the author of the present history has given to the world a valuable work; in the details of the constitutions, laws, military force, commerce and revenues, of each country.—The most useful points of information for the statesman, the financier, the merchant, and the general reader.

V. *The Offspring of Fancy, a Novel. By a Lady.* 2 vols. 5s. Bew.

PURITY of sentiment, and language that would do honour to a more important subject, characterise this chaste and elegant novel. Yet there are a few mistakes in the construction of some sentences, which we hope to see corrected in the next edition, as it is impossible at present to discover if they are the effects of inattention in the writer, or in the corrector of the press: nor should we have noticed them, if a desire to see a model of epistolary correspondence for our fair countrywomen as perfect as the pen can make it, were not the motive.

The incidents of the novel are natural, such as may be supposed to arise in private families, and they are sufficiently interesting without being romantic. They are related in familiar letters, and it is only to be lament-

ed, that the second volume does not end in that animated, uniform, consistent manner we have a right to expect from the general outline of the work. Gratitude to our most amiable queen, who is most probably the patroness of the novelist, might have been more delicately and suitably expressed in any other mode, by a female pen, than that of entering imperfectly upon the subject of the American war.

VI. *A Letter to Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. & F. R. S. In which his Pretensions to the Title of Natural Philosopher are considered.* 1s. Bew.

THE anonymous writer of this letter must not expect much credit from the impartial, for this rude attack on Dr. Franklin. When an ingenious man has made either discoveries or improvements in any branch of art or science which have proved beneficial to society, he has the fairest claim that can be urged to the title of professor in the walk of science in which he has acquired eminence. It is a well known fact, that the use of conductors to defend buildings from the dreadful effects of lightening were brought into use in England, in consequence of Dr. Franklin's improvements on the theory of electricity and of his experiments in natural philosophy: yet the object of this writer is to call in question the doctor's pretensions to the title of Natural Philosopher; and he attempts to prove that he is ignorant both of philosophical reasoning and philosophical principles, "I mean," says he, "those which have been most successfully applied to explain the appearances of nature." He goes one step further, and declares that he thinks Dr. Franklin's writings contain more ridiculous absurdities, under the notion of philosophical reasonings, than any book he is acquainted with. To sum up the whole of this extraordinary letter which contains a mixture of bold assertions, unsupported by argument, of awkward irony, and of uncandid reflections on the doctor's deficiency in academical learning; he challenges his friends to point out any principle from which the doctor has deduced consequences in a philosophical manner, in which case he promises to retract his censure. It should be observed that Newton's *Principia* is the standard by which this charge is to be maintained or refuted. The limits of our work will not permit us to give a satisfactory answer to this letter, but we hope some of Dr. Franklin's friends will first publicly put the following query—Who and what are you? When you throw down the gauntlet against a brave, generous, and avowed champion, you ought to come forth at the sound of the trumpet and declare yourself. If the author then avows himself, they ought to answer him fairly and fully. If not, he is beneath theirs and the public's notice.

VII. *The*



VII. *The Saints, a Satire*, 29. Bew.

A VERY severe satire against the methodists, in an easy, harmonious, poetic style. The admission of great numbers of low, illiterate mechanics to the office of priesthood among the methodists, is certainly a great nuisance, especially as our bishops do not think proper to take notice of the blasphemy that falls from the lips of these field and tabernacle preachers, though one of them could so keenly point it out in the writings of John Wilkes, some years since. Our poet takes a candid method of satirising these hypocrites, by quoting their own works in support of his severest censures. He particularly in his notes refers to sundry passages in a well known methodistical publication called, "The poor man's instructor," a book replete

\* One of these blessed commentators in an elegant chapel, lately took for his text—the falling of the manna, which he said meant electing love and absolute predestination, and proved it to be from all eternity: "thus manna we are told," said he, "resembled coriander seed, which is round; what is round has neither beginning nor end, and so, ye see, predestination is everlasting."

with superstition, ignorance, and impudence. One of the prayers in it, begins thus, "I beseech the great I am to give me an holy boldness, a face of flint."

The following couplet and the note annexed, will give a clear idea of our satirist's plan.

"No saving truths to them so plain appear,  
As when a cobbler's comment makes them clear.\*"

\* \* The extraordinary length and frequency of the parliamentary debates, obliges us to shorten our Review of New Publications this month; but Mrs. Macauley's history of England, vol. I. from the Revolution, and other valuable works will be found in our next, with the List of new Books.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

## THE CESTUS.

Inscribed to ARDELIA.

By a Lady.

THE famous Cestus wrought by mighty Jove,  
And given to the lovely blue-ey'd queen,  
On which, 'tis said, the mysteries of love,  
And all those arts that touch the soul were seen:

Was nothing more than soft persuasion dress'd  
in beauty's smile,  
And wit with sweetness join'd;  
Good-nature can the wariest heart beguile,  
When 'tis with wit and innocence combin'd.

Ye giddy things—ye flutterers of a day!  
Like gilded flies in summer's gaudy dress;  
As silly and as thoughtless full as they,  
Unblest yourselves unknowing how to bless.

Say, would you be ambitious how to please,  
View my Ardelia, see my lovely friend;  
Her heavenly sweetness, unaffected ease,  
In her the Cestus mystick charms are blend.

O'er all her form kind nature has display'd  
Her richest gifts, and planted every grace:  
Nor wit nor wisdom has deny'd their aid,  
Her mind is not less lovely than her face.

But wit nor beauty never made her vain:  
All own those charms to which herself is blind;

No lover ever met unjust disdain,  
Nor yet can boast she is too fondly kind.

Oft have I seen the sympathetick tear,  
Steal from her eyes to see her friends distress;  
And if she could not cure, she yet could share,  
And, by dividing, made the burden less.

Her soul is noble, gen'rous, and sincere;  
Above those little arts by females us'd:  
From all those foolish affectations clear,  
By idiots, slaves of fashion, introduced.  
Dear, lovely maid, accept these humble lays,  
Nor let the meanness of the verse offend;  
I fear no censure, for I ask no praise,  
But only wish to prove myself thy friend.

## AMANDA. A CHARACTER.

OBSCURE, yet happy, in an humble state

Amanda liv'd—nor wish'd a better fate;  
Unpractis'd in the vices of the times,  
For fashion can excuse the darkest crimes;  
Even infamy appears in open sight,  
And the most wicked is the most polite:  
Now every moral virtue is decry'd,  
The laws of God and nature are defy'd:  
Of this, in theory, she was well advis'd,  
Nor wish'd to share those follies she despis'd.  
'Twas not for want of taste that she retir'd,  
Nor being blind to what was most admir'd;  
She always gave that praise to merit due,  
But could distinguish which was false from true:

Nor e'er was dazzled by a splendid state,  
Nor thought that all was worthy that was great.

To speak her sentiments she did not fear,  
For though well bred, she likewise was sincere.

A stranger to the foibles of her sex;  
No envy mov'd her, nor no trifles vex'd;  
But always to the will of heaven resign'd,  
In every state she bore an equal mind.  
No change of fortune ever could controul,  
Or shake the steady bias of her soul.

The



Who, small the bounty that she could impart,  
 He always gave it with a willing heart:  
 Was ever ready to bestow relief,  
 And by her manner much enhanced the gift.  
 He never slander'd other women's fame,  
 Nor by her sallies caus'd the blush of shame,  
 But always took more pleasure to conceal  
 Their errors, than another to reveal.  
 Beauty she had, but yet was never vain,  
 Nor knew the tyrant's joy of giving pain.  
 Her wit was lively, artless, and refin'd;  
 Her form was lovely—and improved her  
 mind.

Such was Amanda, such I hope there are  
 Still to be found amongst the British fair.

#### AN ODE TO GRATITUDE.

FAIN would my grateful heart aspire  
 To sing my Maker's praise:  
 Ye angels aid! ye saints inspire,  
 And help my feeble lays.  
 All Nature owns his mighty power,  
 Each smiling mead, each tree, each flower  
 In silence seems to say,  
 Like us, with grateful smiles confess,  
 That boundless great beneficence,  
 Which all his works display.  
 Each beauteous tint that paints the leaves,  
 And glows in every flower,  
 From him their various dyes receive,  
 They speak their Maker's power.  
 Hark how the birds in cheerful lays  
 And artless notes proclaim,  
 Thro' every mead and grove his praise,  
 And hail his glorious name.  
 The God in all his works appear,  
 They shew a hand divine:  
 The heavens, the earth, his power declare,  
 And all to praise him join.

#### THE POWER OF GOLD.

GOLD can smoothe the wrinkled brow,  
 And give to coarsest airs a grace.  
 Gold on fools can wit bestow,  
 And perfect make the ugliest face.  
 Gold can age renew to youth,  
 And warm to love the frozen heart;  
 Make falsehood wear the face of truth,  
 And truth appear like art.  
 Gold the conqueror can subdue,  
 And raise to power the abject slave;  
 Can vice itself with worth endue,  
 And honour give the vilest knave.

#### PROLOGUE

##### TO THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

Written by Richard Cumberland, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. Henderson.

TO holy land in superstition's day,  
 When bare-foot pilgrims trod their  
 weary way,  
 LOND. MAG. Feb. 1777.

By mother church's unremitting law  
 Scourg'd into grace, with shoulders red and  
 raw;

Kneeling demure before the sacred shrine,  
 On the hard flint they beg'd the boon divine;  
 Pardon for what offending flesh had done,  
 And pity for the long, long course they'd run;  
 Fines, pains and penalties, securely past,  
 Slow-pac'd forgiveness met their pray'r at last;  
 Full absolution from conceding Rome,  
 Cancell'd all sin, past, present, and to come.

Your poet thus prophaneled aside  
 To range o'er tragic land without a guide;  
 To pick, perhaps, with no invidious aim,  
 A few cast fallings from the tree of fame:  
 Damn'd, tho' untry'd, by the despotic rule  
 Of the stern doctors in detraction's school;  
 Lash'd down each column of a public page,  
 And driv'n o'er burning plough-shares to the  
 stage,

Be-rhim'd, be-ridicul'd with doggrel wit,  
 Sues out a pardon from his pope—the Pit.  
 Penfive he stands in penitential weeds,  
 With a huge rosary of untold beads;  
 Sentenc'd for past offences to rehearse,  
 Ave Apollo's to the god of verse;  
 And sure there's no one but an author knows  
 The penance which an author undergoes.

If then your worships a few stripes award,  
 Let not your beards lay them on too hard;  
 For in the world there's not a thing so thin,  
 So full of feeling, as your poet's skin:  
 What if, perchance, he snatch'd a playful kiss  
 From that free hearted romp, the comic miss;  
 That frolick's past, he's turn'd to years of  
 Grace,

And a young sinner now supplies his place.  
 Sure you'll not grudge a little sober chat  
 With this demure old tabby tragic cat;  
 No charge lies here of conversation crim.  
 He hopes you'll think her fame no worse for  
 him.

#### EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Miss Younge.

FROM ancient Thespis to the present age,  
 The world hath oft been term'd a public  
 stage;  
 A thread-bare metaphor, which in its time  
 Hath patch'd much prose, and heel-piec'd  
 many a rhyme:  
 Ev'n the grave pulpit sometimes deigns to use  
 The emphatic terms of the proscribed muse;  
 Calls birth our entry, death our exit calls,  
 And at life's close exclaims—the curtain falls;  
 And so concludes upon the drama's plan,  
 That fretting, strutting, short-hour actor, man;  
 Are we all actors then?—yes, all from Adam.  
 And actresses?—I apprehend so, madam:  
 Some fill their cast with grace, others with none;  
 Some are shov'd off the stage, and some shov'd  
 on;

Some good, some bad, still we all act a part,  
 Whilst we disguise the language of the heart.

N

Nature's



Nature's plain taste provides a simple treat,  
 But art, the cook, steps in and mars the meat.  
 The comic blade makes ridicule his test,  
 And on his tomb proclaims that life's a jest.  
 The swaggering braggart, in true tragic's cast,  
 Bellows blank verse and daggers to the last.  
 Whilst clubs of neutral petit maitres boast  
 A kind of opera company at most;  
 Whose dress, air, action, all is imitation,  
 A poor, insipid, servile, French translation;  
 Whose tame dull scene glides uniform along,  
 In comi—farc—pastoral—sing—song—  
 'Till all awaken'd by the rattling die,  
 Club wits, and make—a modern tragedy;  
 A tragedy, alas! good friends, look round,  
 What have we left to tread but tragic ground?  
 Four authors leagu'd to shake the human soul,  
 Unsheath the dagger, and infuse the bowl;  
 At length descending to the least, and last,  
 We hope the terror of the time is past;  
 Full fated now with battle, blood, and murder,  
 England is conquer'd—fate can reach no fur-  
 ther;  
 Bid then the weeping *Pleiads* dry their eyes,  
 And turn to happier scenes and brighter skies.

*The following are the most favourite AIRS in  
 the new Musical Burletta, called POOR  
 VULCAN.*

A I R. Miss Brown.

I.

**M**Y sporting 'squire to keep at bay  
 The course I'll double over;  
 While he intent  
 On a wrong scent,  
 Shall always find me stole away,  
 When he cries, hark, to cover!

II.

With new coin'd oaths, my grenadier  
 May think to storm and bluster,  
 And swear by Mars,  
 My eyes are stars

That light to love: he'll soon find here  
 Such stuff will ne'r pass muster,

III.

Thus will I serve those I distrust,  
 First laugh at, then refuse 'em;  
 But ah! not so,  
 The shepherd Joe;  
 He like Adonis look'd, when first  
 I press'd him to my bosom.

A I R. Mr. Mattocks,

I.

The moment Aurora peep'd into the room,  
 I put on my cloaths, and I call'd for my  
 groom:  
 Will Whistlebythis had uncoupled the hounds,  
 Who, lively, and mettlesome, frisk'd o'er  
 the grounds.  
 And now we're all saddled, fleet Dapple, and  
 Grey, [away]  
 Seem'd longing to hear the glad sound, hark

II.

'Twas now, by the clock, about five in the  
 morn, [horn]  
 And we all gallop'd off to the sound of the  
 Jack Gater, Bill Babbler, and Dick at the  
 Goose;  
 When, all of a sudden, out starts mistress puff  
 Men, horses, and dogs, not a moment would  
 stay,  
 And echo was heard to cry, hark, hark away!


III.

The course was a fine one, she took o'er the  
 plain [again]  
 Which she doubled, and doubled, and doubled  
 'Till at last, she to cover return'd out of  
 breath;  
 Where I, and Will Whistle, were in at the  
 death; [display]  
 Then, in triumph for you, I the hare did  
 And cry'd to the horns, my boys, hark, hark  
 away.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

 N Saturday last was finally  
 determined in the Court of  
 King's Bench a question of  
 importance. A motion was  
 made for an arrest of judgement  
 and a new trial, in the case  
 of Hayes and Jacques, upon a wager respect-  
 ing the sex of the Chevalier D'Eon, upon  
 the following grounds; that it tended to  
 indecency in investigation; and secondly,  
 that it affected a third person not concerned  
 in the event. After the arguments of the  
 counsel on both sides were finished, Lord  
 Mansfield pointed out the danger of admit-  
 ting courts of justice being made subservient  
 to the ridiculous whims of gamblers; and

concluded by giving his opinion in favour of  
 an arrest of judgement. The other judges  
 on the bench agreed with his lordship.

(See our Magazine for July last, p. 378.)

The people of Yorkshire, in the narrow  
 cloth way, never had more to do than at  
 present; besides the immense quantity of  
 clothing necessary for our own army, the  
 orders from Russia and Germany are greater  
 than ever were known.

WEDNESDAY 4.

Yesterday Mr. Colman moved the court of  
 Chancery on a bill and affidavit, in which  
 he stated, that he had purchased the copy-  
 right of the comedy of the Cozeners, the  
 comedy of the Maid of Bath, the comedy  
 of the Devil upon Two Sticks, and of other  
 pieces as yet unpublished of the late Mr.  
 Foot



Boote, for a considerable sum of money; and therefore prayed the court to grant an injunction against a bookseller, to prevent his further sale of the three comedies above mentioned, two of which he had published, and the third he had advertised for publication; the court were pleased immediately to grant the injunction requested. It is said that if the property of Mr. Colman as above specified can be invaded without redress, the proprietors of the comic opera of the Duenna, and the comedies called the School for Scandal, and Know Your Own Mind, are liable to a similar injury, as their right stands exactly on the same ground with that of Mr. Colman.

## SATURDAY 7.

By surveys made of the different dock yards, it appears, there are now upwards of 60 ships of the line ready for immediate service, exclusive of ships of inferior rates, and several others that may be soon fitted out in case of emergency.

## FRIDAY 13.

It is said, that in future lotteries, no persons are to keep an office without first taking out a licence, which will cost them 100l. each.

The Hector Indiaman, from Madras, arrived off the Isle of Wight, brings advice that the Marquis of Rockingham, Capt. Hamilton, was unfortunately cast away on a rock, about 10 leagues to the southward of that port, on the 26th of May last, at night. He was dispatched from Bombay the 13th of May, for China, with orders to land a packet at Madras. The Nancy, a country ship, and his majesty's ship the Seahorse, came to her assistance, who saved the crew, and some treasure belonging to the hon. East India company.

## MONDAY 16.

On Monday last happened a terrible storm of thunder, hail, and rain, at Blendworth in Hampshire, which has done great damage in that and the neighbouring villages; scarce a house but what has suffered more or less. The Windmill on Horndean Down is destroyed; and at Hambledon many houses are torn to pieces. It happening by day no lives were lost.

## TUESDAY 17.

Yesterday se'nnight an accident happened at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire. A company of comedians having fitted up a barn for the purpose of a theatre, and the day being that night bespoke by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, the place was so crowded, that great numbers were refused admittance for want of room: about the middle of the entertainment a large beam, which had been put into the wall for the support of the upper gallery, but not properly secured, gave way, and one end drawing out of the wall fell down upon the company below; a young lady, daughter to a

gentleman of that town, was struck with the end of the beam, and had her leg and thigh broke, and now lies in the utmost danger of her life; numbers were also much bruised and hurt. The town became instantly alarmed, and supposing the place on fire, burst open the door, and forcing themselves forward, prevented the audience from getting out. In this situation they continued a considerable time, but at last were relieved, some much wounded, and others with their clothes stripped off.

## MONDAY 23.

On Thursday last there was a very full bench of Justices of the Peace for the city and liberty of Westminster, when three of the trading justices were brought before them, and underwent a long examination respecting some improper practices. The censure passed on one person piqued him so, that he went to Hicks's hall, and preferred a bill of indictment to the grand jury against the whole bench for a conspiracy, which was thrown out.

## TUESDAY 24.

Yesterday, at the public office, in Bow street, four chairmen, and another person, were charged with violently assaulting and bruising several gentlemen at the Queen's Head in Duke's court, on Saturday night last. It appeared by the testimony of the witnesses, that some gentlemen and others having had a dispute about ten days ago, met at the above house, in order to settle the affair in an amicable manner; but the parties not agreeing, a fresh quarrel ensued when one of them went hastily out of the room, and in a short time after returned with the chairmen, whom he bid "do their duty." On this, being armed with bludgeons, they attacked with great fury, beating indiscriminately every person present. One gentleman, who had been wantonly knocked down, ran his sword into the side of one of the assailants, and much more mischief would in all probability have been done, but for the interference of the peace officers, Sir John Fielding, after expatiating on the heinousness of the offence, committed the chairmen to Tothill Fields Bridewell, and directed their employer to find bail for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions.

## PROMOTIONS.

*Admiralty Office, Jan. 23.*

**T**HIS day, in pursuance of the king's pleasure, the following flag officers of his majesty's fleet were promoted, viz.

John Reynolds, Esq. Sir Hugh Palliser, bart. hon. John Byron, and the right hon. Augustus John earl of Bristol, rear admirals of the white, to be rear admirals of the red.—George Mackenzie, esq. Matthew Barton, esq. and Sir Peter Parker knt. rear admirals of the blue, to be rear admirals of the white.



And the following captains were also appointed flag officers of his majesty's fleet, viz.

Hon. Samuel Barrington, Marriot Arbuthnot, esq. Robert Roddam, esq. and George Derby, esq. to be rear admirals of the white. — John Campbell, esq. Christopher Hill, esq. James Gambier, esq. William Lloyd, esq. Francis William Drake, esq. Sir Edward Hughes, knt. and Hyde Parker, sen. esq. to be rear admirals of the blue.

*Admiralty Office, Jan. 29.* His majesty was this day pleased to order the following promotion of flag officers of his majesty's fleet, viz.

Sir Charles Hardy, knt. right hon. George earl of Northesk, Sir Thomas Pye, knt. Francis Geary, esq. admirals of the blue, to be admirals of the white. — Sir George Bridges Rodney, bart. James Young, esq. vice admirals of the red, to be admirals of the white. — Sir Piercy Brett, knt. Sir John Moore, bart. and K. B. Sir James Douglass, knt. right hon. George lord Edgecumbe, Samuel Graves, esq. William Parry, esq. hon. Augustus Keppel, John Amherst, esq. his royal highness Henry Frederick duke of Cumberland, vice admirals of the red, to be admirals of the blue. — Sir Peter Dennis, bart. Matthew Buckle, esq. Robert Man, esq. Clark Gayton, esq. John Montagu, esq. vice admirals of the white, to be vice admirals of the red. — Right hon. Washington earl Ferrers, Hugh Pigot, esq. right hon. Molineux lord Shuldharn, vice admirals of the blue, to be vice admirals of the white. — John Vaughan, esq. rear admiral of the red, to be vice admiral of the white. — John Lloyd, esq. Robert Duff, esq. rear admirals of the red, to be vice admirals of the blue. — John Reynolds, esq. Sir Hugh Palliser, bart. hon. John Byron, right hon. Augustus John earl of Bristol, rear admirals of the red, to be vice admirals of the blue. — George Mackenzie, esq. Matthew Barton, esq. Sir Peter Parker, knt. hon. Samuel Barrington, rear admirals of the white, to be rear admirals of the red. — John Campbell, esq. Christopher Hill, esq. rear admirals of the blue, to be rear admirals of the white.

#### MARRIAGES.

*Jan.* **T**HE right hon. the earl of Suffex, 29. to Miss Mary Vaughan, daughter of John Vaughan, esq. of Bristol. — 30. The right hon. Edward earl Winterton, of Ireland, to Miss Elisabeth Armstrong, daughter of John Armstrong, esq. of Godalming, Surry. — *Feb.* 8. Captain Ibbetson, brother to Sir James Ibbetson, to Miss Fletcher, daughter of Capt. Fletcher. — 20. Henry John Kearney, esq. to lady Augusta Bridges, sister to the duke of Chandos.

#### DEATHS.

*Jan.* **T**HE lady of the earl of Eglington, 22. — 27. Sir Hanson Berney, of Kirby-Bedon near Norwich, bart. — The young-

est son of the earl of Shelburne, in the 14th year of his age. — 28. The rev. Henry Hubbard, B. D. senior fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge. — *Feb.* 2. Miss Planta, teacher of the English language to the young princes and princesses. — 3. Stillingfleet Durnford, esq. first clerk to the clerk of the deliveries in the office of ordnance. — 4. At Sowerby near Hallifax, Yorkshire, (the birth place of archbishop Tillotson) Mr. Tillotson, aged 74, great nephew to the archbishop, and the last of the male line of that family. — 5. Lady Augusta Corbet, fourth daughter of the earl of Bute. — 6. Lady Hanmer, wife of Sir Walden Hanmer, bart. — 7. Lieut. general Vernon, lieut. governor of the tower. — 12. Admiral Amherst, brother of lord Amherst. — 13. The rev. John Allen, rector of Tarporely, and senior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. — 17. Lately, at Berne, in Switzerland, Dr. Haller, celebrated for his writings and discoveries in medicine.

#### BANKRUPTS.

JOSEPH Tyndall, late of Broad Street, St. George, Bloomsbury, chymist and druggist.  
Charles Isaacs, of Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, London, merchant.  
John Bisset, of Little Moorfields, London, dealer.  
Robert Saxton, of Manchester, linen-draper.  
Benjamin Nind, late of Standlake, in Oxfordshire, farmer, formerly of Sutton, in Berks, paper-maker.  
John Chinner, late of Winchester, in Hants, shop-keeper.  
John Holm, of St. John's Street, Bethnal Green, soap-maker.  
Thomas Banks, late of Warrington, in Lancashire, bookseller.  
Benjamin Bristow, late of Tower Street, London, stationer.  
John Nealer, of Fleet Market, London, oilman.  
Levy Wolf, late of Virginia Street, Ratcliff Highway, merchant.  
Joseph Hetherington, of Oxford Road, Middlesex, stable-keeper.  
Joseph Gillam, of Bristol, carpenter and earthenware man.  
William Cunningham, of St. Mary Lambeth, Surry, builder and carpenter.  
Peter David Morier and John Knight, late of Temple Mills, in Essex, callico printers and copartners.  
Robert Green, of Liverpool, merchant and braziere.  
Thomas Langstaff, late of Edward Street, St. Mary le Bonne, stone mason.  
William Stead, late of Little Tower Hill, Middlesex, now of Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, merchant.  
William Richardson, of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, maltster.  
James Wilkinson, late of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, surgeon.  
Joseph Jefferts, of Bristol, haberdasher and millener.  
Henry Tod, late of Blackhouse Lane, in the Chapelry of Burnley, in Lancashire, shalloon-maker.  
John Reed, of Exeter, merchant.  
William Jelley, of Tid St. Giles, in the Isle of Ely, woolbuyer.  
John Lee, of the Borough of Southwark, innholder.  
Robert Bland, of Adam Street, Adelphi, apothecary.  
John Dod, late of Newgate Street, London, but now of St. Ann's, Limehouse, cheesemonger.  
Alexander Attkin, of Walker's Court, St. Ann's Soho, cabinet-maker.  
Thomas Rudd, of Cotton's Wharf, Southwark, wharfinger.  
Thomas Fellows, of Warwick Lane, London, butter factor and salesman.



778.

Isaac Samuel, of Wendover, in Bucks, tanner.  
 Sarah Tringham (wife of Thomas Tringham) of  
 Cheap-side, London, sole trader, mercer.  
 William Lloyd, late of Llandover, in the parish  
 of Llandinogad, in Carmarthen-shire, mercer.  
 Thomas Smith, of St. John's, Hackney, Middle-  
 sex, brandy merchant.  
 Edward Hipkins, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermond-  
 sey, Surry, lighterman.  
 John Dunker, of Redruth, in Cornwall, dealer.  
 Joseph Harris, late of Argyle Street, St. George's,  
 Hanover Square, but now of Salwarp, in Wor-  
 cestershire, money scrivener.  
 Edmund Ball, late of West Wycombe, in Bucks,  
 timber-merchant.  
 Robert Boon, of Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, So-  
 mersetshire, sergemaker.  
 Thomas Shargool and Thomas Spackman, of the  
 parish of Walcot, within the liberties of the city  
 of Bath, common brewers and partners.  
 William Tucker, of Church Street, St. Ann's, Soho,  
 tailor.  
 Benjamin Hughes, late of Bennet Street, Christ  
 Church, Surry, mariner.  
 Richard Lucas, of Leadenhall Market, London,  
 butcher.  
 John Elworthy, of the parish of Hemyork, in De-  
 vonshire, sergemaker.  
 William Carr, of Bristol, silk and worsted manu-  
 facturer.  
 John Pedder, of Bristol, merchant.  
 William Gosling, of Welbeck Street, St. Mary le  
 Bonne, carpenter.  
 Henry Freckleton, now or late of Preston, in Lan-  
 cashire, upholsterer.  
 William Evans, late of Albrighton, in Salop, offi-  
 cer of excise, but now of Hilderstone, in Stafford-  
 shire, innholder.  
 Daniel Kirk, of Manchester, vintner.  
 Thomas Kimmis, of Hartest, in Suffolk, yarnma-  
 ker.  
 Philip Powell, of Tuv yn y Coad, in the parish of  
 Differth, in Radnorshire, dealer.  
 Joshua Adams, of Conduit Street, St. George, Ha-  
 nover Square, wax bleacher and wax chandler.  
 Thomas Dodgson, of Otley, in Yorkshire, grocer  
 and hardwareman.  
 John Loder, of James Street, Golden Square, car-  
 penter and builder.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

Norwich, Feb. 12.

**W**E are informed a scheme is in agita-  
 tion, of making a navigable canal  
 from this city by Fakenham to Lynn, where-  
 by an easy conveyance of goods will be ob-  
 tained, a communication opened with the  
 several counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Bed-  
 ford, Rutland, Northampton, and Lincoln,  
 and the floods so destructive to many of its  
 inhabitants in a great measure prevented.

*Bristol, Jan. 28.* We are informed, that  
 the society of the people called Quakers in  
 this city have generously subscribed a large  
 sum to purchase provisions to be sent to Phi-  
 ladelphia, for the relief of such of their  
 community as are in want; advices having  
 been received, that a scarcity of provisions,  
 nearly equal to a famine, prevails among the  
 inhabitants there.

*Southampton, Feb. 14.* Lord Charles  
 Montagu, brother to the Duke of Manche-  
 ster, is now raising a company at his own ex-  
 pence, which, we are informed, is either to  
 join the Manchester or Liverpool regiments.

*Reading, Feb. 14.* Thursday last the in-  
 habitants of this borough met at the town-  
 hall, in consequence of hand bills distributed  
 by the mayor for that purpose, to consult

what measures were necessary to be taken  
 respecting the proposed canal from Basing-  
 stoke to the river Wey, when it was unani-  
 mously resolved to the very utmost to oppose  
 its being carried into execution.

## SCOTLAND.

*Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Feb. 1.*

**Y**OU would scarcely believe the disorder  
 this city (I mean the lower people in  
 it) is thrown into by the number of recruit-  
 ing parties here engaging volunteers, each  
 striving who shall fill his company first, and  
 all the friends assisting, as well by their inte-  
 rest as their purse, so that the poor recruits  
 hardly know which company to enlist into,  
 as some of them give two or three guineas  
 more than the bounty fixed by the regiment.  
 The drums and fifes are going all day long.  
 Six weeks I believe will complete their corps,  
 if they go on as successfully as they have  
 begun."

## IRELAND.

*Dublin, Jan. 28.*

**T**HIS day, in the House of Commons,  
 Sir Edward Newnham having received  
 a letter from a correspondent of rank and  
 consequence, communicated the contents to the  
 House: it mentioned that the 9th of Decem-  
 ber there was handed about in Paris an exact  
 plan of the fortifications of Kinsale, and  
 observations of their weakness towards the  
 land. Sir Edward therefore exhorted admini-  
 stration to have the works properly put in  
 order, and to augment to double the number  
 the troops there. He also advised to have a  
 man of war of the line constantly in that  
 port, and another in the port of Corke, as  
 necessary precautions.

The hon. Barry Barry moved to resolve,  
 that any person who shall offer any insult, or  
 send a challenge to any person, on account  
 of any petition complaining of an undue  
 election, or on account of any person's con-  
 duct on any such committee, shall be deem-  
 ed guilty of a high breach of privilege.

2. That it is the duty of every member of  
 this House, if he should receive any such  
 challenge or insult, to make his complaint  
 to the House; and any member who shall  
 accept such challenge shall be deemed to have  
 thereby betrayed the privileges of this House.

3. That this House will proceed with the  
 utmost severity against all persons who shall  
 be guilty of any of the above offences.

These resolutions were carried *nem. con.*

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

*From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE,  
 printed at New-York.*

*Philadelphia, Dec. 17.*

**T**HE rebels confess to have lost 300 mi-  
 litia dead on the field, in the skirmish  
 near Whitmarsh, on Sunday last.

The



The legislature of New-Jersey have laid a fine of 50l. the first month, and to be doubled every month after, on those persons who refuse to take up arms and turn out to support their visionary state fabric.

The executive council, or twelve rebel Judges for the State of Pennsylvania, have appointed and empowered committees in the counties adjacent to go from house to house, and seize the cloaths, blankets, &c. of the inhabitants, leaving it to the discretion of the men appointed, whether to leave them a single suit, and there have been some instances where they have even taken the cloaths from the backs of the inhabitants.

By some persons from the westward we learn, that Mr. Robert Morris had actually left the Congress in disgust; having made a motion for rescinding independency, it proved, through the art and cunning of the Lees and Adams, of no effect; that the people about York Town, and indeed in general to the Westward and Southward, were so much dissatisfied with the Congress and their measures, that it is thought their birth would be rather warmer than they could wish for a winter season; that salt in the different counties sold from 20l. to 30l. a bushel, indeed scarcely to be had at any price.

Provisions are lately fallen one hundred per cent.

*New York, Jan. 3.* A letter from Philadelphia informs us, that there was a skirmish about three weeks ago, in which the light infantry killed and wounded about 50 of Morgan's rebel rifle men; soon after which, a detachment of the royal army routed a body of Porter's militia, killing or taking the whole. His Excellency Sir William Howe crossed Schuylkill last Sunday se'n night, with from 10,000 to 12,000 men and proceeded through Chester county. Part of Mr. Washington's army was about the valley Forge and Mills, upwards of 20 miles from the city. The foraging parties were very successful. Provisions reduced to the average of this city. Two hundred and fifty deserters had lately come in. The inhabitants think themselves perfectly secure from the effects of ice, or any other consequence on the river closing.

*New York, Jan. 10.* By a letter from Philadelphia we are informed, that on the 19th ult. Capt. Lord Cathcart, with 40 of the 17th light dragoons, surprized an advanced piquet of the rebel army, consisting of 18 of their dragoons, at a farm house about four miles from Philadelphia; seven were cut to pieces before they could mount, the others were busy with Dr. Stephen's, but defended the house, which constrained his Lordship to set fire to it, and every individual of the party were, with the house, reduced to ashes.

*New York, Jan. 15.* At a meeting of the county committee of Worcester, Massa-

chusetts Bay, it was unanimously resolved to pay no regard to a late act of their assembly commanding them to bring in what they term their state money to the treasury, and receive in lieu thereof notes issued by the treasurer.

An irreconcilable difference has certainly taken place between John Hancock and Samuel Adams, Esqrs.

About ten days ago, at Fairfield, in Connecticut, Gen. Silliman made a demand of a draught of 600 militia of that province, in order to march them to Mr. Washington's camp, with peremptory orders to imprison every man so draughted until he would comply. In consequence of which many were dragged to prison, which so exasperated the people in general, that a large mob assembled, and proceeded to Mr. Silliman's, who very prudently withdrew himself from their rage, and it was with great difficulty were prevailed upon not to demolish his house.

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*New York, Jan. 17.* Several gentlemen arrived in town yesterday from New-England assure us that the departure for Great Britain of General Burgoyne and his army, agreeable to the convention with Mr. Gates at Saratoga, is peremptorily stopped by an order from the Continental Congress, notwithstanding the said convention was long since ratified by that body.

The distresses of the people of the Massachusetts government encrease every hour, and the British army is execrated by the inhabitants, for eating up all the fresh provisions which are brought to them at a distance of 150 miles; the great sum expended by the royal troops, occasions the continental bills to be generally refused, and, in places where it is current, it passes for forty pounds lawful for twenty dollars. The people grow very impatient under their new governors, and seem perfectly ripe for revolt. It is asserted by persons lately arrived from the southward, that Mr. Horatio Gates, who lately commanded the rebel army at Saratoga, had resigned his military employments, and is, by the Congress, appointed to preside at their board of war.

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#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Electress Dowager of Saxony has published a memorial, containing all the claims she makes, which are as follow, viz. First, on the Landgraviate of Luchtemberg; secondly, on some other allodial territories and lordships; and thirdly, for the payment of 13 millions of florins. With regard to the first article, it will be necessary to remember, that that Landgraviate came to the Bavarian family by the female line in the year 1712, when Duke Albert the sixth of Bavaria married Mechtilda, who was the heiress thereto. As since that time it has not changed its nature, but has always been looked upon as a feminine fief, her pretensions are thought to be well founded. The same may be said with regard to the second article; but with respect to the third article of the 13 millions, that question seems subject to several difficulties; and it is much doubted whether the Electress Dowager of Saxony has any just pretensions to them or not.

Letters from Mannheim say, "that the differences which have arisen relative to the accession of the late Elector of Bavaria will be amicably adjusted, and that they were at work upon an accommodation at Munich with great assiduity; according to which the Upper Palatinate is to be ceded to the house of Austria upon their reimbursing France the claim they make to 40 millions, and another of 13 millions, to the Electress Dowager of Saxony."

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belonging to John duke of Bavaria, by virtue of an expectation from the emperor Sigismund, and a convention very lately entered into with the Elector Palatine. These estates include the districts of the regency of Stauberger and Landhut, called Lower Bavaria; besides this, Austria will have the dukedom of Cham, situated between the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria and Bohemia, and the town of Scharding on the Inn. The Imperial manifesto on this subject is said to be already printed, and will be published as soon as the Austrian troops are arrived at their respective posts."

By letters from Dantzick, dated Jan. 21, we learn, that a body of Russian troops, consisting chiefly of Cossacks, had, the beginning of last month, embarked at the island of Taman, and made an incursion into the Kuban, where they surprised a horde of Tartars in alliance with the Porte, near the banks of the river Wieda, 1500 of whom they cut to pieces, and brought off the Khan and upwards of 400 prisoners. Among the baggage were found six large chests filled with silver coins and trinkets, which had been sent from Constantinople to be distributed among the Tartars, in order to encourage them to commit hostilities against the Russians. The value of the booty taken upon this expedition by the Cossacks is estimated at about 60,000l. sterling.

A letter from a Scots officer in the Russian service, dated Kiow, Jan. 15, mentions, "that the Tartars had, to the number of 30,000 men, penetrated the beginning of the year into the Ukraine, notwithstanding all the precautions the Imperial officers had taken to bar their way; and that though these barbarians had been twice overtaken by the Russian troops, and their booty recovered from them, they had done great damage to the subjects of the empress, having burnt several small towns and villages, and carried off a great number of the inhabitants into slavery."

We hear from Madrid, that the king of Spain has turned out several clerks with whom he was displeased, and that his majesty purposes to form a council which is to be composed of four members of the greatest abilities and most disinterested dispositions in this kingdom, who are to have the principal direction of the foreign and military affairs, the marine and the India trade; and that in erecting this council, and the different departments belonging to it, the example of the court of France will be followed.

The following particulars make part of the treaty of peace concluded in October last, between the court of Spain and that of Lisbon.

"The island of St. Catherine is to be restored to Portugal, in the same state it was in when it was surrendered to the Spaniards; but it is expressly stipulated, that hereafter



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By letters from Dantzick, dated Jan. 21, we learn, that a body of Russian troops, consisting chiefly of Cossacks, had, the beginning of last month, embarked at the island of Taman, and made an incursion into the Kuban, where they surprised a horde of Tartars in alliance with the Porte, near the banks of the river Wieda, 1500 of whom they cut to pieces, and brought off the Kham and upwards of 400 prisoners. Among the baggage were found six large chests filled with silver coins and trinkets, which had been sent from Constantinople to be distributed among the Tartars, in order to encourage them to commit hostilities against the Russians. The value of the booty taken upon this expedition by the Cossacks is estimated at about 60,000l. sterling.

A letter from a Scots officer in the Russian service, dated Kiow, Jan. 15, mentions, "that the Tartars had, to the number of 30,000 men, penetrated the beginning of the year into the Ukraine, notwithstanding all the precautions the Imperial officers had taken to bar their way; and that though these barbarians had been twice overtaken by the Russian troops, and their booty recovered from them, they had done great damage to the subjects of the empress, having burnt several small towns and villages, and carried off a great number of the inhabitants into slavery."

We hear from Madrid, that the king of Spain has turned out several clerks with whom he was displeased, and that his majesty purposes to form a council which is to be composed of four members of the greatest abilities and most disinterested dispositions in this kingdom, who are to have the principal direction of the foreign and military affairs, the marine and the India trade; and that in erecting this council, and the different departments belonging to it, the example of the court of France will be followed.

The following particulars make part of the treaty of peace concluded in October last, between the court of Spain and that of Lisbon.

"The island of St. Catherine is to be restored to Portugal, in the same state it was in when it was surrendered to the Spaniards; but it is expressly stipulated, that hereafter



no foreign vessel shall be suffered to enter the ports of that island.

"The colony of the Blessed Sacrament is ceded for ever to Spain; so that in future the Spanish flag alone will be seen navigating in the Rio de la Plata.

"The Rio Grande is to be open to, and held in common by both nations: Portugal is to hold the northern shore, while the southern remains in the possession of Spain. All other nations are to be excluded from the navigation of this river.

"Portugal is to restore to Spain the forts and possessions she seized during the contest; and the latter is to be at liberty to erect in her territories as many fortresses as she shall think proper."

Accounts from Paris say, that the letters they have received from the island of Bouin, on the coasts of Bretagne and Poitou, mention, that notwithstanding the severity of the cold, a most violent clap of thunder was heard on Christmas eve, which seemed as if it had shook the whole island to pieces; the lightning fell on the steeple of the church, melted the chains of the clock, cut two bars of iron through, broke a bell, and laid the steeple open. Only one person of the many who were then in church was marked

by the lightning, without hurting his clothes.

During the course of last year there have been born in the city of Paris, 11,445 boys and 10,821 girls. The number of deaths amount to 9101 men, and 8011 women; and during the same space of time 3411 boys and 3294 girls were brought into the Foundling hospital; so that there were 286 more foundling children, and 2725 burials less than in the preceding year.

The daughter of the Bey of Tunis, who was married to Sidi Mustapha Coggia, the first minister, died here the 8th of this month; before her died the lady of Berronda Pacha; the eldest son of the Bey. She was buried without the least ceremony as she had been a Georgian slave, but the funeral of the former princess was most splendid, and cost 250,000 piastras. Six thousand poor people were clothed and fed for 40 days, during which time the husbands and all the women of the seraglio were obliged to pray once a day at the bier of the deceased; and 600 blind people, who were fed and had each a sequin *per diem* allowed them, relieved each other in prayers by day and night. In short, a mosque was built over the tomb, towards the expence of which the Bey gave 30,000 piastras.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

### T O CORRESPONDENTS.

*WE* are highly obliged to R. J. for his last and former favours; his elegant *et* of descriptive writing, is so well adapted to the narration of itinerary remarks, that we hope he will be induced to make excursions to other parts of the kingdom, and that we shall be honoured with his judicious and entertaining remarks on his future journies.

We should esteem it as a favour if any of our literary friends residing near the spot would favour us with a description of Bank Top in Yorkshire, accompanied, if convenient, with a drawing.

The numerous admirers of the interesting history of Nancy Pelham are respectfully acquainted, that it will be continued in our next number. The frequent and very important debates in Parliament, at the commencement of this month made it impossible to find room for it in the present.

The death of Charles XII. King of Sweden is received; but every circumstance relative to it has appeared so often in print, that it will not bear repetition. In a little work intitled *Fables, Lettres and Variétés Historique*, compiled by Mr. Rose, of Chiswick, and reviewed in our Magazine for September last, our correspondents will find his anecdote as nearly verbatim as the two languages will admit. We must likewise remind him, that in the conduct of a Magazine, a discretionary power must be given to insert pieces that are not temporary, when it appears most suitable.

The verses signed G. S—d, have been returned as directed, being too incorrect for publication. Unless the short life of Milton contains any new anecdote, we must decline accepting it; on account of the original pieces received from our friends in the course of this month. Miss B—'s card is come to hand, we agree with her that Miss N—'s letters, describing Venice in Mr. Hull's letters, are very pretty; she will find the work reviewed in our next.

We are indebted to Matthew Roper, Esq; supercargo to the Honourable East India Company at Canton, for the Map, and Italian Account inserted in our last, in a letter to T. S. Esq.

Other favours will be acknowledged next month.